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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE between Great Britain and Japan must not be forgotten in the midst of rumors about President Harding and the conference on disarmament. Mr. Lloyd George dealt specifically with the present status of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in his recent speech on world affairs in the House of Commons. The treaty is to remain in force for another year, says the British Premier; but in the absence of a direct statement to the contrary it must be assumed that the treaty will remain in force until one year from the date upon which notification of denunciation is made. America has been assured that the treaty will not involve war with her. This was the first step in what may be called the progressive weakening of the Alliance. Now Mr. Lloyd George informs the world that the League of Nations has been notified "that wherever the Covenant of the League and the Agreement conflict, the terms of the Covenant are to prevail." It will be remembered that a year ago the League of Nations was notified that the letter of the treaty of alliance was not in agreement with the Covenant of the League and that in any renewal this fact would be borne in mind. The exact significance of the British Premier's present statement is not easily arrived at, but it certainly does not strengthen a treaty of alliance to have such a general condition attached to it. For at least one year the Anglo-Japanese treaty, in so far as it is not judged contrary to the Covenant of the League, is to remain in force. There has been no notice of abrogation, no denunciation. Let us bear this in mind, while we turn to examine other important events of the week.

THE telegrams about the Disarmament Conference, which the President of the United States has invited the British, the Japanese and the Chinese to attend, have so mixed up information about this conference with proposals for further steps in the discussion of Anglo-Japanese relations that you probably read without

a shock the following astonishing sentence from the telegram which carried Mr. Lloyd George's speech: "President Harding's invitation to an international conference on armaments and Far Eastern problems, *and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance* formed the subject—." These are strange words. Why should an American President call a conference on the subject of the renewal of an alliance between two other independent states? By what unusual steps was a matter of this sort referred to a conference called by the United States? Did Japan agree? Reflection upon such questions will soon lead to the guess that someone desires to add to the lack of clarity as to just what sort of a conference President Harding has called. This confusion adds one more to the thousand arguments for a full and reliable American news service to China. Our comments on this whole affair are based upon London messages except for one small item which does not mention the conference but informs us that President Harding, on a camping trip, gave much thought to a special message that he is preparing for Congress. It is probably safe to say, however, that the invitation of the American President was to a conference on armaments and that the connection with the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not so close as London would have us suppose. It remains true that the practical abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is necessary before the world can get forward toward a new policy in the Far East, but it remains equally true that no one can denounce the alliance except Japan or Great Britain and no one will denounce it except Great Britain. It is up to England and the British Dominions. They must bring Japan into a Pacific conference in such a state of mind that it will be possible for the United States and China to deal with her.

THIS conference which will probably settle the armament policy of the United States and the policy toward Japan of the British Empire will meet on November 11, the anniversary of the day of the amistice which brought the world war to a close. It will, of course, have one larger problem on its hands. It is probably correct to say that all other problems will be subordinate to this one great problem, namely, what shall be the policy of these great nations toward China. It would be more significant perhaps to have the conference called together on the tenth of October. We reserve comment upon the meaning of this conference to China and the Chinese until we have fuller information and information directly from America. It must be plain to everyone, however, that the events of the past ten years will bear fruit at this conference.

THE SHYNESS THAT Japan is exhibiting at President Harding's invitation to the Disarmament Conference is best explained by the consideration of Viscount Shibusawa's comments. The Viscount, we are told, "in common with other leaders of thought" preferred to say nothing definite but he did say this much which seems to be definite enough. "He hoped there would be no proposal to reopen discussions on questions which had already been settled at the Peace Conference, as, if this were done, it would be unlikely to achieve a useful purpose." What does the Viscount mean? The Peace Treaty contained definite provisions on the subject of disarmament. Does he mean that this subject cannot be taken up again? Obviously not, for that would make the conference useless. It it not plain that he refers to certain provisions of the Paris Treaty to which the United States has taken exception? He is telling the United States that Japan will attend a conference which will promise in advance not to take up Shantung and Yap. It was probably considered unfortunate that Siberia was not mentioned in the Paris Treaty. In connection with the Viscount's statement reflect upon the following quotation from a recent news item. "Secretary Hughes has prepared an expurgated version of the (Paris) treaty which, it is considered, will command the necessary majority in the Senate.... Part IV of the treaty is mostly retained, with the exception, for example, of the clauses dealing with the Shantung peninsula. . ." If Viscount Shibusawa expresses the view of the Japanese government and if, at the same time, Mr. Hughes' version of the treaty expressed the determination of the American government, as we know it does, it would seem that a conference with representatives from Japan and the United States is not a possibility. We are, however, sufficiently familiar with the methods of diplomacy not to take such opposition too seriously. Japan is probably putting out a feeler to find out whether the conference is going to talk about things that are really important or just talk. A conference, such as Mr. Lloyd George evidently has in mind, without the United States would be worse than useless for the states of the British Empire have no taste for a Far Eastern policy that is continually putting America into her present position toward Tsingtao, where she refuses to recognize Japanese rights, or toward Siberia, where she has protested against Japanese aggression. A conference without Japan will probably succeed in one sense but it will be a failure in another. It will succeed in bringing the British Empire and the United States closer together. It will fail as a first peaceable and friendly attempt to show Japan the error of her imperialistic ways and will undoubtedly be interpreted in Japan as an

anti-Japanese Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is to be earnestly hoped that the conference will take place and that Japan and the United States take part. It does not seem likely, however, that the Chinese problem will be discussed fully and freely without some plain indication on the part of Great Britain that she will look upon Japan's refusal to attend as direct invitation to Great Britain to denounce the present treaty of alliance between Japan and herself. We shall take occasion in the near future to deal with the significance to China of this proposed conference and with the hopes and fears that China may well entertain as she sees Armistice Day approaching.

DR. JOHN DEWEY, head of the department of philosophy at Columbia University, and Hon. Betrand Russell, one of the foremost mathematicians and social philosophers in Europe, who are returning to America and England respectively upon the completion of their lecture arrangements in China, have exercised a great influence over Chinese thought and converted many young Chinese to their viewpoints of life to a considerable extent during their stay in China. Coming to this country two years ago at the invitation of the Peking Government University and two other educational organizations to lecture at the university and elsewhere, Dr. Dewey has given many special talks in important cities, which were featured in the Chinese newspapers, eagerly read by the people and carefully digested. The audience he addressed was always large, and what he had to say on the value of the historical method in studying present conditions and the experimental method in working for social, economical and political betterment was listened to with great attentiveness. His name has become well known in all Chinese circles. Literally he is the idol of Chinese school boys, progressive thinkers, university graduates, and modern Chinese in general. His articles on conditions in China, published in the American magazines, have all been translated into Chinese and published in the press. The general comment on them is that Dr. Dewey is an accurate observer of things Chinese and that he has correctly represented Chinese conditions. Mrs. T. T. Lew, speaking for the Higher Normal College for Women at a farewell reception at Peking given to the Columbia professor, said: "There are many who write without adequate information or without a proper perspective. China needs interpreters who are clear-sighted, well-informed and philosophically minded. She has found such a man in Dr. Dewey." On the same occasion, Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance and Justice, and a great Chinese scholar, compared Dr. Dewey to a famous Hindu scholar, who came to China in the eighth century, and directly or indirectly had a great influence on the Chinese thought and soon on the thought of the world.

UNDER the auspices of the same organizations, Betrand Russell came to China last fall. Unfortunately his leeture work was interrupted early in the spring by a severe attack of double pneumonia from which he has only recently recovered. At one time his condition was so serious that many reports of his death were circulated, causing dismay in literary circles and bringing forth many obituary editorials in the Chinese press. His lectures were most welcomed by those Chinese who are radically inclined. They were commented upon unfavorably by the conservative Chinese. Naturally the socialistic ideas preached by Mr. Russell are alarming to those accustomed to the old order of things. The government, though commonly regarded as reactionary, it must be said in all fairness, has refrained from interfering with his work in any way. This benevolent attitude on the part of the officials appears to confirm the prevalent view that China is the most liberal nation in the world, where many religions coexist without conflict and no favor is shown to any of them. Even several hundred years ago Jews were allowed to pursue their own religion unmolested in China as long as they kept themselves within their own religious province. Such a liberal attitude does not exist in Japan today, and the Japanese government is always under the fear that some day it may be overthrown by socialists and leaves no stone unturned in its attempt to uproot the socialistic tendency in the country. The reaction from such a policy is now telling. Under persecution the socialistic element grows in strength and followers of the new doctrine increase in number. Western philosophers like Dr. Dewey and the Hon. Mr. Russell are naturally more inclined to come to China than to go to Japan to impart their knowledge to Asia.

The Pacific Conference and Philippine Independence

MANUEL L. QUEZON, the foremost native political leader of the Philippines, guiding spirit of the independence movement, and president of the Philippine Senate, sees a ray of hope for the islands in the Pacific section of the Disarmament Conference to which the nations of the world have been invited by President Harding. President Quezon looks to such a meeting of the powers for the discussion of the economic and political problems now centering in the Pacific for a clearer understanding of the position of all.

"One of the most used arguments against Philippine independence," said Quezon in an exclusive interview with a representative of *The Weekly Review*, "is that the natives of the islands are not

capable of maintaining their national prestige in the foreign relations that would result from a granting of independence. If a conference of powers regarding the Pacific and its problems is able to accomplish what is most desirable, a clear understanding as to the limitations and the liabilities of each of the nations, then the problem of the foreign relations of the Philippine Islands becomes less delicate and one more so-called obstacle to the granting of independence to the islands is removed."

When the attention of Mr. Quezon was called to the fact that the Philippine Islands constituted America's greatest interest in the Pacific and gave the United States an opportunity for the preservation of peace by a full participation in Far Eastern affairs, he said:

"The course taken by the United States within the next few years will determine whether or not the Philippine Islands will become one of the strongest factors of the American nation in the Far East or one of its weakest points. The granting of independence in the islands means a solidification of the sentiment of the people of the islands toward the United States and would heighten rather than lessen the position of America in the Pacific. If independence is granted or at least if no reactionary measures are instituted within the next few years, the public sentiment of the native Filipinos will be unquestionably with the United States. In the event of war or of troublous times in the Pacific, the American people could absolutely depend upon the whole hearted support of the Philippines, even going so far as to place troops numbering millions in the field. It is questionable as to whether such a dependence can be placed if any backward steps are taken. In such a event the islands might become an added source of weakness rather than strength."

Independence as defined by President Quezon is not complete or absolute independence but is virtually home rule under an American protectorate.

"The people of the Philippine Islands desire a government of their own," Mr. Quezon explained, "but this government will not in anyway interefere or desire to prevent the establishment and maintenance of naval and air bases and coast defence stations by the United States in the islands. In the event of independence popular sentiment would favor the establishment of universal military training for the islands under American supervision."

The Philippine government as it now stands has made many mistakes, Mr. Quezon admitted, but asked in return what young nation has been without its mistakes.

"It is through our mistakes that we are gaining the knowledge to actually conduct our own affairs and these mistakes are not peculiar to the Philippine Islands. There are many things about the government that need correction but this correction will come if the opportunity is given. The treatment given Americans commercially or otherwise under Filipino jurisdiction will be as favorable or perhaps even more favorable than exists at present.

"No fear need be expressed for the future as the plans of the Filipinos will be a further extension of the activities of the American government up to the present. Advances are being made now and it is significant to note that within a comparatively short time English will be the language of the government as a whole. The coming generation will not in any way cancel the promises that are now being made and, as a matter of fact, the next generation of Filipinos will probably be better qualified to carry on the domestic administration than the present one. Positive assurance can be given that there will be no change in the present friendly attitude toward the United States."

President Quezon said that native opposition to the Woods--Forbes mission in the islands had been grosly exaggerated and that all were of the opinion that the report of the mission as to its findings would be as impartial as possible. He denied the statement emphatically that he was enroute to the United States to make representations to counteract the work of the mission but said that he and all of the other Philippine leaders placed absolute confidence in the work of General Wood and former Governor Forbes. The rumored appointment of General Wood as Governor of the islands was brought to his attention and met with his approbation. He said that such an appointment of a man who was familiar with the conditions in the Philippines and who had made such a recent and intensive study would be acceptable to the native Filipinos.

Mr. Quezon was in Shanghai only for a few hours stay on July 19 during the time of the *Shinyo Maru* in the port, and was enroute to the United States on a mission whose purpose he declined to disclose. He was accompanied by Dr. Ferdnando Calderon, and Issuro Gabaldon, one of the Resident Commissioners of the Philippines in the United States and two secretaries.

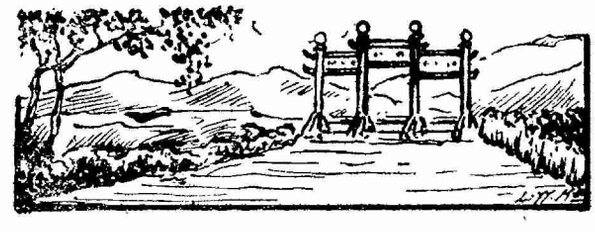
While in the South Mr. Quezon visited the new government at Canton and was the guest of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, with whom he was deeply impressed. He discussed the problems of the Pacific with Dr. Sun, particularly as regarded the commercial and other relations of South China with the Philippines. Dr. Sun, he said, was one of the warmest friends of the United States whom he had met in the Far East.

"The Filipinos have always endeavored to maintain the highest possible relations of friendship with China," Mr. Quezon declared," and we are of the belief that unhindered development in China is necessary to the peace and order of the Far East. The thinking people of the islands look with distatte upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance largely because of its possible affect upon China.

"We trust that with many Chinese of recognized business ability in the islands that trade relations between the two countries will be constantly on the increase and we will do everything to make such an increase possible. The recent bookkeeping law to which many of the Chinese object was the result of frequent representations through Governor-general Harrison that the tax collecting departments of the government were not receiving the revenue justly due them from the Chinese and other residents of the islands. The passing of the act came as a measure of necessity in protecting the revenues of the government and their collection and not from any collective animus. It does not go into effect, however, until November."

President Quezon is now in Japan for a short stay before proceeding to the United States presently to investigate the relationship of this country toward the Philippine independence question and also the Japanese attitude toward the Disarmament Conference, particulary the section regarding the problems of the Pacific.

D. D. P.



Military Power and Constitutional Development in China

HAROLD M. VINACKE
Miami University

It is now nine years since the outbreak of the Chinese revolution. It is fifteen years since the Manchus attempted to maintain their control by introducing representative institutions into China. The development toward constitutional and representative government under the Manchus was checked in 1911 by the revolutionary movement. When the Chinese Republic was established as the successor to the alien Manchu Empire it was felt that the problem of modernizing China bade fair to be solved, and that in an orderly way her political institutions would be brought into harmony with Western standards. Unfortunately that orderly progress has not come. Parliamentary government under the Nanking (provisional) Constitution was replaced by the dictatorship of Yuan Shih-kai under the arrangements of the so-called Constitutional Compact, which in turn was followed by the attempt to reestablish the monarchy. The failure of the monarchy movement brought back parliamentary government, but before a permanent constitution could be adopted Parliament was again dissolved, and a government controlled by a military clique set up in its place. Since this military government was unacceptable to the southern provinces, the country became divided. So far it has not been possible for the country to reconcile its differences. Instead of an ordered constitutional progress has come apparent failure in the effort to establish representative government. The name of a republic has been maintained, it is true, and the forms of constitutional government have been retained, but a permanent national government has not been set up, nor has popular government replaced the paternal despotism of the past.

A variety of causes have produced this result. Among these causes may be noted the lack of readiness of the people to assume power; the lack of an adequate understanding, on the part of the revolutionary leaders, of the problems, the difficulties and the responsibilities of parliamentary government; the complication of the internal problem by the nature of the relationships established by the European Powers in China, both with respect to the Republic itself and among themselves; the new problems created by the outbreak of the World War, with the concentration of the attention of Europe and the United States on the European situation, which has made possible the development of Japanese hegemony in the Far East; and finally, the presence in China of a military power, which, existing by the side of the civil administration from the beginning, was able to completely overshadow it and finally to entrench itself in control of the government. The last of these causes of the failure of representative government in China deserves a more extended consideration than has commonly been given it in discussions of Chinese politics.

During the first years of the Republic the power of the military chiefs was in the provinces, rather than in the national government, and their final control of the central government has rested upon their strength in the provinces. Consequently, in order to understand the successive mutations of national politics, it is necessary to consider the structure of the provincial and local governments; for in the nature of local government in China, and in the relationships of the provinces and the central government can be found the explanation of the fact that regardless of the control at Peking, or the apparent division of the country, the Chinese people have continued in their usual manner of living, undisturbed by revolution, or by foreign domination of the state. No matter how extensive the foreign control of the national government, China will continue to exist through her local institutions.

Before the foreign impact on China began to be felt the administration of the country was extremely decentralized. Communication between the capital and the provinces, and between provinces, was slow and unsatisfactory; the lack of facilities for travel prevented a strong central control or the growth of any great feeling of unity among the provinces. The country was not in intimate relationship with the non-Chinese world, and its very isolation aided in emphasizing internal differences of habit and tradition. These differences were very marked in respect to such things as dialect, food preparation, and even law. To the individual a man from another province was a stranger, a foreigner. There was developed a provincial and a local, rather than a national feeling. Instead of a man calling himself a Chinese, he was an Anhui or Kuangtung man. This spirit of provincialism was further developed through the differences existing between sections within the province. Thus, the Anhui man was more definitely particularized as being from a certain hsien, or district, within the province. Hsién pride was even more highly developed than provincial patriotism.

From the political and imperial standpoint, this provincial distinctness was recognized in the large measure of administrative autonomy accorded to the province. As Morse points out,[1] as long as it contributed its share of the imperial revenue, and followed the general policy of the central government, there was no direct interference in the affairs of the province. And even in determining the general policy of the state, the action of the Emperor tended toward the hortatory rather than the mandatory.

This feeling of the distinctness of provincial from imperial interest was well brought out at the time when England was using force to secure the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. During the second of the so-called Opium Wars, when the British were engaged in active operations against the city of Canton, friendly relations with the people and officials were maintained at the other "open" ports. Later, when the British and French were hammering on the gates of Peking, and the Court had been forced to flee to the North, the imperial authorities at Shanghai felt entirely free to accept British aid in the defence of the city against the Taiping rebels.[2] Even at so recent a time as the war between the Japanese and the Chinese in 1894-95, the southern and central provinces refused to lend their full strength to the defence of the northern frontier on the ground that their interests were not affected. Not only was there a feeling of the separateness of provincial from imperial interests, but there was a similar lack of integration of the interests of neighboring provinces. For example, in time of a flood of the Yellow River, instead of all of the affected provinces cooperatively safeguarding the common interests, each province safeguarded itself without considering the way in which the measures taken might be adversely affecting its neighbor.

1. *Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire*, pp. 48-49. See also *Village Life in China*, by Liang and Tao, pp. 46-47.
2. Williams, *Middle Kingdom*, II, p. 606.

This lack of cooperation extended into many phases of inter-provincial life.

From the structural standpoint pre-revolutionary China had a well-worked-out provincial administrative system. All of the officials from the highest, the viceroy or governor, to the lowest, the district magistrate, were appointed and removed by the Emperor. Gradations in the provincial hierarchy were carefully worked out to the end that there should be a definite fixation of responsibility. Thus the viceroy was held responsible for the maintenance of peace, order and prosperity in the province or provinces under his jurisdiction; the governor in the province; the prefect in the largest territorial division of the province; and the magistrate in the district. But within the broad restrictions necessitated in maintaining peace and order, transmitting the required funds to the imperial treasury, and not directly acting counter to the general policy prescribed from Peking, the officials were permitted large discretion in their respective governments. Consequently ways and means were determined locally rather than nationally, with the result that direct imperial commands were executed variously from province to province, according to the variations in local custom and tradition, and also according to the difference in point of view and interest of the provincial officials. In the same way there was a similar, although perhaps lesser, variation from district to district within the province. The large discretionary power exercised by the provincial officer was brought out very clearly in 1900 during the Boxer troubles. At that time the imperial instructions were carried out completely in Chihli province, but were as completely disregarded by Yuan Shih-kai in Shantung, and by Chang Chih-tung in the central Yangtze provinces. Similarly, national treaty obligations were carried out differently in different parts of the country. This is revealed in the communications addressed from time to time to the Chinese government by the representatives of the Powers. The lack of uniformity is further shown in the expostulations of the Emperor Kuang Hsu at the time of the reform movement of 1898. In one of the edicts of the times he exhorts the officials to a greater show of zeal in carrying out the proposed reforms, pointing out the fact that while changes had been made in some provinces in others nothing at all had been done to carry out the imperial policy.

Up to the beginning of the constitutional movement in 1905, the provincial governor had the same theoretically unlimited authority in the province as the Emperor had in the Empire. Both were, however, unlimited only in theory since the danger of uprising against their authority forced them to govern their actions by the prescriptions of custom and tradition. In China, a country of custom ingrained and fixed through the centuries, the possibility of insurrection naturally constituted a very great limitation on the exercise of power. But disorder or the threat of disorder was the only way of calling attention to popular feeling, and this method was used chiefly in grave cases, or in times of economic disturbance. No branch of either the national or provincial government served as the exponent of public opinion.[3] The most important feature of the constitutional movement under the Manchus was the endeavor to establish representative assemblies. This movement resulted in a very important modification of the provincial governments.

3. There was, it is true, the censorate to keep the Emperor in touch with the provinces, but the censors represented the Emperor and not the people, and were interested in public opinion only as a reflection on the exercise of power by an imperial officer.

An imperial edict issued in 1907 provided for the establishment of assemblies in the provinces with "the power to discuss, pass resolutions, and apply to their Viceroys or Governors for decision and execution."[4] These assemblies were actually established and opened in the fall of 1909. Of their powers and position it has been said that an assembly is "the connecting link between local and national government; secondly, it is a channel to direct the opinions of the people of a province to the notice of the executive, in order that the executive may have a more complete knowledge of the needs of the people than it would otherwise obtain; but the assembly is only a channel of speech. It is not an instrument for action; it can only offer advice, and the advice it may offer is strictly confined to matters within definite limits; and thirdly, the assembly performs a function of education It trains men and provides them with experience for the higher duties to be met with in the national Parliament. In addition to these main purposes, it has the right to criticise and censure the action of executive officials, though it has no power to punish or degrade."[5] After their convocation these assemblies immediately began to assert themselves in the limited field marked out for their activity, and to assume even greater powers than had been granted. In addition to interfering in provincial matters, they constituted a focal point for provincial opposition to the central government and for the agitation for an early summoning of the national Parliament. By 1911 the assembly had established itself as an effective part of the provincial system of government.

During the ten year period preceding the downfall of the Manchus the problems of foreign intercourse had brought home to the imperial authorities the necessity for a greater centralization of the state. Peking had been forced to interfere more and more in the administration of the provinces in order to secure greater uniformity in the execution of public policy. This movement toward centralization had, of course, aroused great opposition in the provinces. With the beginning of the constitutional movement, after 1905, a general policy of centralization had been definitely adopted. This was extended to railroad construction and operation. The policy of extended construction under central direction necessarily involved the introduction of increased amounts of foreign capital into China, and it also forecast the limitation of provincial railway enterprise. Consequently, provincial opposition to the policy developed so strongly that it had to be virtually abandoned. At the time of the conclusion of the Hukuang railway loan with the Four Power Banking Group, in the spring of 1911, open revolt came in the great western province, Szechuen. The spirit of revolt spread until, in the fall of 1911, it resulted in the revolution which brought about the abdication of the Manchu Emperor.

The Chinese revolution of 1911 was not a carefully planned, well-organized movement. It got under way in the various provinces at different times and for differing reasons. There had been a long continued anti-Manchu agitation directed by revolutionary organizations, it is true, but the actual outbreak was spontaneous, and it was only with the growth of the movement that it came under a common direction.[6] The immediate cause of the initial blow at Wuchang was a mutiny of the imperial troops stationed there. The direction of the

4. *China Year Book*, 1912, p. 355.
5. Bevan, *Constitution Building in China*. Cited in *China Year Book*, 1912, p. 364.
6. *China Year Book*, 1912, pp xi-xii.

Wuchang operations was put in the hands of one of the imperial officers, Li Yuan-hung. Because of his strategic location,[7] General Li rapidly became a dominating figure in the revolutionary councils. The mutiny at Wuchang was followed by the formation of a revolutionary party at Shanghai; and by the repudiation of the Manchu authority by the commanders of the Yangtze fleet, and the reduction of Nanking through the combined action of a military and naval force, which gave the revolutionists control of central China; and also cut off the southern provinces from Peking. The provinces to the south of the Yangtze one by one joined the opposition to the Manchus. In many cases this was accomplished by the provincial officials announcing their adherence to the revolutionary cause through a simple declaration of the independence of the province. Where the officials remained faithful to the central government control was assumed either by revolutionary bodies or by the regular provincial assemblies. Finally, in order that there should be some common authority empowered to speak for the revolution, the self-constituted "Military Government of the Chinese People" which had come into power at Shanghai requested the "independent" provinces to send delegates to Nanking to form a government able to speak for all factions.[8] These delegates were appointed in various ways, depending upon the nature of the control in the provinces. Thus some were appointed by the provincial assemblies, some by the officials who controlled the province, and some were self-appointed.[9] It was with this Nanking assembly that Yuan Shih-kai negotiated the settlement by which the Manchu Emperor abdicated, and the republican form of government was accepted for a united China.

The conclusion of peace naturally found considerable bodies of men under arms in all parts of China. At the time of the outbreak there were two types of effective military organization in the country. In 1901 the imperial government had begun the development of a national army, the Lu-chun. Eventually the direction and control of this force was to be centralized in a board of war at Peking, with a distinct military organization in the provinces. By 1911 thirty-six divisions had been organized but only a part of this force had been removed from the control of the viceroys or governors. In addition to this national army, each province had its own force, which was in the nature of a provincial constabulary. These troops were under the direct control of the viceroy.[10] Furthermore they were paid from the provincial purse. Consequently the obedience of the soldier was rendered to the governor or commander, and he proved equally ready to fight for the Emperor or against him as the will and interest of his employer directed. These regular troops were increased in every province with the progress of the revolution, recruits coming particularly from among those whose economic condition was poor. In many cases bands of brigands were transformed into regular troops under the command of the provincial authorities.

At a time when civil control was relaxed, the more soldiers a man had under his command the greater would be his political influence. Military dictatorships were set up in many of the provinces both in the North and the South, there being only this difference between the two sections of the country: the Southern commanders paid lip-service to the cause of the revolution, while the Northern generals continued to recognize the imperial authority. In addition to military provincial governments, individual military leaders had to be reckoned with as 'semi-independent powers,[11] existing in many provinces as *imperia in imperio*.

Yuan Shih-kai's accession to the presidency in 1912 was decidedly the result of a compromise between conflicting interests. By the terms of the abdication edicts he was given full power to establish a republican government for China, and to reach an agreement with the Nanking revolutionary government by which the North and the South would be united. As the supreme commander of the imperial forces, he alone had the allegiance of the Northern generals. Either the revolutionary party must accept Yuan and give him position and power in the Republic or it must overthrow him by force. The latter appeared to be impossible since the Southern leaders had reached the end of their financial resources. An agreement was reached, therefore, by which he accepted the principles of the revolution and was chosen by the Nanking assembly as the provisional President of the Republic.[12]

The new government recognized the existing condition by accepting the *de facto* authority in the province, whatever its source, and authorizing it as the temporary agency for provincial administration. North of the Yangtze the provincial authorities followed the leadership of Yuan Shih-kai, while in the rest of the country Parliament was recognized as supreme. Immediately upon the establishment of the government a conflict developed between the executive and the assembly. Yuan Shih-kai was interested mainly in restoring the country to a condition of peace and order; the assembly in asserting the supremacy of Parliament over the executive under the Nanking provisional constitution. Because of this difference in aim the policy of the President appeared to be constructive, and that of Parliament obstructive. Consequently even liberals of the type of Liang Ch'i-Ch'ao[13] came to support extensions of executive power as opposed to that of Parliament. Conflict both in the provinces and in Peking resulted in triumphs for the President.

7. At the central point of the Yangtze valley.
8. Up to this time the imperial government had dealt with Li Yuan-hung as the leader of the revolution.
9. These last were the "gentry" of the province, who were looked to as leaders in the absence of any official direction.
10. *China Year Book*, 1912, ch. 15. By an imperial edict of 1907 the viceroy was given control of the military administration in his jurisdiction. *Ibid.* p., 237.
11. Such as General Chang Hsun, the commander of the imperial forces at Nanking.
12. Li Yuan-hung was chosen vice-president. However, he remained at his post in Central China.
13. One of the leaders in the reform movement of 1898.

(*T. be continued in the next issue*)

The Revival of Intervention Talk

BY UPTON CLOSE

AT one of the weekly press interviews given by Cabinet secretaries to Peking newsmen, the term "foreign intervention" occurred in a private conversation between a younger Chinese department official present and the writer. This man is foreign educated, and might be classified with the "Modernist" group or as it has been dubbed, the "St. John's" (from the University in Shanghai) group of young Chinese diplomats who follow the lead of Dr. W. W. Yen and whose policy is to build upon the assumption that China is the diplomatic peer of the powers with whom she deals. "Foreign intervention—" he repeated—"I thought that had become an obsolete term. Since the new ideals of self-determination and international justice evolved in the war, is not that a conception of the past?"

It happened that in the course of the same day I called upon the official in charge of the Chinese affairs of one of the most important Legations in Peking. The conversation turned to the division and strife throughout China, the increasing boldness with which selfish chieftains pursue their ambitions to the complete disregard of the prosperity of the people and the endangering of the sovereignty of the nation, the continued expenditure beyond income of governments, central and provincial alike, the unabashed exploitation and crippling of public communications and utilities, the growing disrespect for foreign lives and property on the part of military leaders, the more and more frequent loots by unpaid solders, and the recurrent calamities of nature among a people whose government is too inefficient to care for the victims.

"What," I asked this man, who speaks and reads Chinese and keeps in touch with some of the keenest Chinese minds, "do you see ahead for China?"

"Twenty years of bitterness," he replied, "and then foreign intervention."

"Why not save the Chinese the twenty years of suffering by intervening at once?" I suggested.

"Ask your government," he retorted.

The young Modernist was either fatuous or pretending. The intervention idea is not obsolete. It prevails today in many circles, Chinese and foreign, diplomatic and commercial, to a greater degree than at any time since the Empress Dowager was allowed to return to Peking. With some it is a fear, with others a hope, and with yet others merely an expectancy or a theory. All understand that the great obstacle to its culmination is the sentiment of the people of the United States of America and the regard of their government for its pledges.

Whether the attitude of the Great Republic be conducive or not to the practical and constructive solution of the world problem of China, we shall not attempt to settle in this writing. It is significant that many individual Americans, grown pessimistic over the psychological and more permanent causes of China's weakness rather than her mere external disunion, are inclined to give up the struggle for the preservation of China's sovereignty. Yet no immediate change in the policy of the State Department is anticipated. The American State Department has never evolved, aside from the Hay doctrine, any further tenet regarding Far Eastern affairs, and for it to part with the one article of faith on to which it has pinned the salvation of the Far East would be like the wrenching of the soul from body.

It is inevitable that the inability of the Peking government since the first of this year to a make even pretence at the paying of its obligations, its helplessness to enforce the treaty agreements in regard to the suppression of opium cultivation, the suffering and loss caused foreigners through soldier looting (necessitating localized intervention), the failure to make reparation for these atrocities and the disregard for the persons of foreigners in the interior, as emphasized by the holding of the British subject, Reverend Stevens, in Shensi as hostage, should have inspired a revival of intervention talk. While these things are influencing many persons of all nationalities, not excluding Chinese themselves, to accept intervention as the unavoidable solution, they are clearing the way for the more active element in the trend toward foreign control: the China policy of Japan.

Japan's jealousy and fear of the European nations has heretofore done as much to block the extinction of China's sovereignty as America's sentiment. Japan has been watching Europe while America has been watching Japan. Yet, had it not been for America, Europe and Japan would undoubtedly have reached some compromise on the question ere the present.

We are not without reason to believe that this spirit of compromise is very active just now, and in conjunction with Japan's renewal of her aggressive policy toward China. There are many who believe that America's opposition will never be so wholehearted and determined in the future as in the past. China has let her great opportunity slip by, and finds herself in a worse position following it than preceding it. The American people believe in pulling the top dog off to give the under dog a fair fighting chance, but they then expect the latter to fight, not chase his tail. Future American policy in the Orient will be inspired not so much by sympathy for the Chinese as by enlightened selfishness and demand for equal privileges for Americans.

If intervention must come, at least this much has been gained by the Chinese through the postponement of the event: the intervention looked forward to now by its supporters is certainly of a much milder type than that proposed twenty years ago. Many forms of intervention, ranging from supervision of finance and communications to direct control of all branches of government, are, of course, discussed. But it is significant that those meeting with attention all provide for the preservation of at least the form of China's nationality by an international control of the whole, rather than for the old-line division into areas of exploitation. The Consortium is a significant product of this trend of thought.

The suggestion that the powers should simultaneously withdraw their recognition of the so called government of China at Peking, recently and bravely voiced by Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the *North China Daily News*, is, in effect, a proposal for a certain type of foreign intervention. Non-recognition in this case does not mean aloofness, as in the case of Russia. It would be directed toward increasing the facileness of trade and toward encouraging, not stopping, development of resources by foreign money. Whether or not it could be made to accomplish these results is a question for discussion, but these are the things which its supporters desire that it should do. To do these things without the intermediacy or the sanction of a recognized government would be to intervene directly in China's governmentation.

For instance, when a foreign Minister informs the Foreign Office that his country's gunboat is landing marines in some Chinese port to protect his nationals from injury and loot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs saves the stigma of "intervention" by immediately returning a polite recognition of the action. With the Legations not recognizing the Foreign Office, similar action would be taken, and probably even more freely. This would constitute direct intervention. Again, should the Customs, Salt Gabelle, Postal System and certain railways continue to function under the control and direction of foreigners, who would be relieved by the action of their governments from considering themselves to be officially responsible to certain departments of the Peking Administration, their continued and no doubt increased functioning on Chinese soil under foreign protection would be intervention.

There are Chinese as well as foreigners who believe that this type of intervention, if it could be accomplished without arousing rivalry between the powers over China, would be a good temporary tonic for their country.

Ignorance Delays Railway Development in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, in an interview with the writer, refused to admit that the Chinese are unable to administer railway affairs efficiently or that they are inferior to foreigners in executive ability. This view of his has been given in reply to a request for an expression of opinion upon the general remark of foreigners that the Chinese are incapable of the proper management and development of their railways.

Given a public which understands and supports its aspiration to carry out an extensive railway program, the Ministry of Communications at Peking can do as much as similar communications boards in any foreign country can in the way of providing means of transportation, Mr. Yeh asserted. Unfortunately, the majority of the people in China from high officials down to peasants, he said, have misunderstood its function and regarded that Ministry merely as a revenue producing organ. The government consequently appropriates whatever surplus railway revenue that may be accumulated for administrative purposes and for purposes other than the development of facilitities of communications. With such an unfavorable environment, the Ministry, no matter who is at the head of it, does not have much scope for activity.

"You ask any Chinese what is the function of the Ministry of Communications," said Mr. Yeh, "and the reply you get is wrong in nine out of ten cases. Very few will reply that the chief duty of the Ministry is to develop means of communication. Most of the people will say that it is to earn revenue for the government. Even so farsighted and capable an administrator as the late President Yuan Shih-Kai was not able to give a correct answer. The wrong conception of the ministerial function has produced evil results and retarded the Chinese railway development.

"The Ministry of Communications," Mr. Yeh added, "has hitherto been treated by the government on the same basis as say the Salt or the Customs Administration. Instead of financing railway and other basic undertakings, the Ministry of Finance requisitions from it between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 annually and expends it on non-productive enterprises. The surplus revenue which might be profitably employed on the construction of new lines, the extention of old lines, the increase of rolling stock or the provision of better accomodation, has gone to make up the state deficits.

"Eventually, the Ministry will have to be to the government a revenue producing department, but the time is still far off. Today China has only 6,000 miles of railways with a territory of nearly 3,000,000 square miles and with a population of 400,000,000 though she needs 60,000 miles or more. Until a network of railway lines has been established in the country, every cent earned by the Chiao Tung Pu should be applied to the increase of rail mileage.

"In foreign countries where the railways have been numerous and their management has been systematized, the government," said Mr. Yeh in discussing another phase of the railway administration, "loses money in the operation of them. Japan and Germany are perhaps the only two countries in the world which have been able to make anything out of their railways. In France the state management has been a losing proposition. In the United States the American government lost in 1919 over 200,000 000 gold dollars over the national control of the railways necessited by the Great European War.

"As a rule, the railways, "continued Mr. Yeh, are, according to modern ideas, run for the benefit of the people, and are run at a loss. That is why some countries have cancelled the privilege to merchants for railway operation. The merchants do not care about the interests of the people, and their sole purpose is to make money for themselves, whereas the state operates the railway with the main object of developing the country and profitting the people. This conception of the function of the railways has been too advanced for the majority of the Chinese.

"The Chinese railways," the former Minister of Communications avered, "not only are not losing money, but they are making good profits. On the average, the net earning from the railways in China today is $40,000,000 annually. For the return of the railway loans, the payment of interest thereon, the maintenance of the roads, the purchase of additional rolling stock, the acquisition of new property and the contribution of funds to complete the incomplete lines, $20,000,000 is needed yearly, and there is thus a surplus revenue of $20,000,000. Such a result is far from being unsatisfactory."

The reasons why the Chinese railways are a profitable proposition, Mr. Yeh explained, are the cheapness of labor and land and the undeveloped state of the public taste. The railways here can be built upon the land which is very cheap in comparison with the price of the land in foreign countries. Labor in China is also cheap. The only disadvantages are the importation of rails and accessories from abroad for which a high freight has to be paid, and the consequent loss in exchange. But these are small when they are considered side by side with the advantages of cheap labor and cheap land. Another advantage in China is that the Chinese traveling public is not quite as exacting as the traveling public abroad. It can be satisfied with any kind of accomodations and will put up with any inconvenience that may be caused by poor equipments.

"These favorable conditions in this country," continued Mr. Yeh, "should make the railway administration an easy matter. And it does. Furthermore, the Chinese who are able to grasp the railway situation and carry out a national program are not lacking. With such advantages on its side if the Ministry of Communications is allowed to retain the $20,000,000 railway surplus annually and employ it for the construction of more lines and for the increase of rolling stock, it can do wonders in a short time.

"The importance of the railways to the country, however, is not sufficiently understood either by the people or by the officials. This problem far outweights every other problem. The vast Chinese resources remain locked up. The people in the interior of China have not yet been awakened to the changing of the times and some of them are still living in a primitive fashion, all due to the lack of railway facilities. The unification of China would also be hastened if the railways were crawling all over the country. A pity it is that the government is still treating the Ministry of Communications as a milk cow, and the direct result is slow progress in every walk of life."

Mr. Yeh's disappointment was visible as he made the foregoing remarks. The hopeless situation seemed to oppress him heavily. After a pause of a few seconds, he said that the outside knew little of the condition of the Ministry of Communications. He compared it to a house, which the government

tried to raze to the ground in its attempt "to save the head when the head was in pain and save the foot when the foot was sore." The foundation wall of the house has now been reached after the surface structure has been torn down.

"Whosoever is Minister of Communications," concluded Mr. Yeh, "will have to encounter an extremely difficult task. Only those who know its ins and outs know this. It is certainly not the lack of the Chinese capable of managing the railways and further developing them, but it is the existence of the peculiar circumstances combined with the ignorance of the general public concerning the fundamental function of the Ministry of Communications that is retarding the progress of railway construction in China."

The general view of observing foreigners in Peking and other Chinese cities is that unless the Chinese people including their officials anderstand the urgent need of railway development and the serious consequence of the continuation of the practice to turn over the surplus railway revenue to the government for administrative, military and other purposes, the present unsatisfactory state of railway affairs will remain until one day when the foreign interests call a halt and take over control of the Chinese railways as they have taken over control of the salt and customs administrations in the past.

When that day comes, those Chinese who are able to place the Chinese railways upon a sound basis and construct the needed lines with the surplus revenue to develop China's natural resources will be most keenly disappointed, because they can do the work as well as foreigners, but they are not given an opportunity. Are the Chinese prepared to solve the railway problem, which is one of the most important problems facing China, themselves? After a survey of the present conditions in the country, the question has tentatively to be answered in the negative.

Peking, July 16th.

Organization and Financial Reports of the Affiliated Banks of Shanghai Bankers' Association

Compiled BY HSU TSANG SHUI

Editor-in-chief of *The Bankers' Weekly*

In 1915, the government promulgated the Bankers' Association Provisions. The first bankers' association was established in Shanghai in 1917. The object of the association is that of incorporating all the bankers for the purpose of exchanging knowledge and also for discussing such matters as concern the consolidation and promotion of the various banking and financial interests, and connected with the Clearing House or the Credit Investigation House.

The Shanghai Bankers' Association is managed by one chairman, one vice-chairman and seven directors. The director serves a term of two years. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected from amongst the directors at the meeting of directors. All directors are elected by the members of the association.

The chairman, vice-chairman, and directors form the board of directors which decides all important affairs of the association.

All Chinese banks, situated in Shanghai, which have been duly registered in accordance with the law of the Republic, may join this association as members, provided they conform the following conditions:—

1. Situated in Shanghai and established fully three years.

2 The head office situated in any other city established fully three years, and the Shanghai branch established fully one year.

The meetings of the association shall be classified as follows:—(1) The meeting of members, to be called by the members. (2) The meeting of directors. to be called by directors.

The members' meeting shall be held as follows:—(1) An ordinary meeting of members shall be in January and July of each year. (2) A provisional meeting of members shall be held on the decision of the board of directors, or shall be called by the board of directors on an application made by at least one-fifth of the members of the association.

All the expenses of the association shall be borne by the members.

The expenses to be borne by the members are enumerated as follows:—(1) The entrance fee of $1,000 payable by each member. (2) Each member shall pay proportionately the sums stipulated in the annual budget to cover the yearly expenses.

There are nineteen affiliated banks at present. Below we give a table showing the name of banks, paid-up capital reserve fund, deposits, advances, asserts, and net profits, at end of each half-year or each year.

Bank of China

Head-Office: Peking Established 1912

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Bank Note	Assets	Net Profit
1912.....	$ 2,663,339		$ 2,021,263	$ 900,667	$ 1,061,636	$ 11,907,684	$ 125,432
1913.....	2,930,582	$ 11,531	11,307,525	6,419,043	5,020,995	31,713,158	300,010
1914.....	10,000,000	113,068	58,391,685	49,967,795	16,398,178	136,281,220	1,368,719
1915.....	12,366,355	818,068	105,360,039	86,946,716	38,449,228	208,161,564	3,534,227
1916.....	12,366,285	1,892,564	113,576,344	101,890,672	46,437,234	224,845,606	2,939,461
1917.....	12,279,800	2,714,948	148,714,965	139,502,742	72,984,307	286,487,254	2,073,034
1918.....	12,279,800	3,197,486	150,924,570	143,432,059	52,170,299	272,223,367	3,790,011
1919.....	12,279,800	4,116,772	181,459,859	184,052,092	61,860,088	317,431,172	3,456,33[illegible]
1920.....	12,279,800	5,978,425	190,252,297	178,429,264	66,884,103	334,095,907	4,206,12[illegible]

Bank of Communications

Head-Office: Peking Established 1907

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Bank Note	Asserts	Net Profit
	Tls	Tls	Tls	Tls	Tls	Tls	Tls
1912	5,000,000	134,320	14,402,808	1,180,508	793,558	21,101,869	170,563
1913	5,000,000	200,257	35,432,656	28,125,307	4,498,762	47,761,597	415,407
1914	5,000,000	619,476	49,052,676	28,527,000	5,957,627	64,568,278	1,676,875
1915	5,000,000	1,119,937	47,489,386	34,995,318	24,863,110	88,906,067	2,001,843
1916	5,000,000	1,119,937	25,721,852	32,887,420	21,297,891	60,844,489	987,526
1917	$7,500,000	$1,957,354	$38,536,942	$67,160,696	$28,603,836	$108,936,657	$1,901,893
1918	7,500,000	2,175,138	52,364,175	78,084,289	35,184,563	126,634,380	4,449,996
1919	7,500,000	3,295,136	81,009,719	79,009,092	29,272,653	147,350,098	2,107,937
1920	7,500,000	3,543,828	64,260,024	61,938,175	35,170,192	143,026,985	3,007,968

The National Commercial Bank

Head-Office: Shanghai Established 1907

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1907	$ 263,825	$	$ 2,201,712	$2,452,380	$ 3,247,468	$ 12,755
1908	486,950		1,976,798	2,405,987	3,284,755	56,254
1909	500,000	45,184	3,596,223	3,809,858	5,428,680	85,226
1910	500,000	54,972	3,403,231	3,344,988	5,505,287	107,002
1911	500,000	77,771	1,923,626	2,364,847	3,307,302	67,195
1912	500,000	34,587	2,774,470	2,561,536	4,536,044	62,013
1913	500,000	37,400	2,941,265	2,760,335	5,019,996	90,800
1914	500,000	63,516	4,501,919	4,157,944	6,604,420	101,725
1915	750,000	108,725	4,693,443	2,533,724	7,660,898	97,832
1916	750,000	200,692	5,925,427	2,734,230	9,314,622	118,823
1917	1,000,000	322,324	9,607,129	4,456,136	13,410,118	138,332
1918	1,000,000	349,822	13,131,990	7,756,885	17,901,156	161,111
1919	1,000,000	391,335	12,953,489	6,583,599	18,245,426	171,806
1920	2,500,000	500,866	14,957,007	7,977,121	22,051,569	266,806

The Chekiang Industrial Bank

Head-Office: Hangchow Established 1909

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1915 2nd Half year	$709,200	$	$	$	$	$ 14,868
1916 1st „	709,200	185,087	1,609,967	2,022,770	3,534,749	55,766
„ 2nd „	709,200	45,645	2,455,028	2,419,408	4,374,555	57,195
1917 1st „	709,200	49,459	2,632,952	2,367,409	5,191,697	56,211
„ 2nd „	709,200	51,951	2,502,827	2,577,576	5,213,279	55,042
1918 1st „	709,200	34,583	2,044,525	2,911,706	5,867,064	60,773
„ 2nd „	710,300	35,596	3,301,173	3,350,687	5,972,994	30,112
1919 1st „	710,300	47,251	4,077,315	3,882,690	6,683,335	64,134
„ 2nd „	710,300	47,251	5,804,247	5,134,970	9,261,740	66,934
1920 1st „	710,300	81,530	6,087,160	5,286,982	9,665,071	120,668
„ 2nd „	710,300	133,316	6,612,077	5,209,843	11,444,883	291,609

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head-office: Shanghai Established 1915

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $
1915	200,000		403,796	616,746	908,992	4,480
1916 1st Half Year.	200,000	1,000	1,206,930	1,006,657	1,468,123	9,680
„ 2nd „ „	300,000	1,000	1,486,450	1,292,185	1,948,128	23,736
1917 1st „ „	300,000	10,000	1,706,168	1,293,172	2,061,697	23,637
„ 2nd „ „	300,000	15,000	2,076,312	1,297,714	2,469,193	26,424
1918 1st „ „	541,100	11,000	2,706,881	1,727,835	3,344,927	23,633
„ 2nd „ „	587,200	15,000	3,614,578	2,638,756	4,373,472	71,196
1919 1st „ „	653,900	34,000	5,389,954	3,385,844	6,382,950	86,348
„ 2nd „ „	1,000,000	60,000	6,394,142	5,134,970	10,310,486	142,396
1920 1st „ „	1,000,000	120,000	8,679,862	6,699,731	19,333,655	187,362
„ 2nd „ „	1,000,000	280,000	10,613,451	6,406,251	26,086,971	406,505

Yienyieh Commercial Bank

Head-office: Peking Established 1915

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1917	Yuan $1,500,000	Yuan $138,395	Yuan $9,439,110	Yuan $6,230,009	Yuan $15,066,330	Yuan $488,822
1918	1,750,000	517,160	13,569,896	10 516,791	19,685,084	805,174
1919	2,500,000	1,000,000	22,713,349	16,623,272	29,549,786	1,190,183
1920	3,500,000	1,600,000	19,187,845	18,008,241	27,004,337	1,655,132

Chung Foo Union Bank

Head-office: Tientsin Established 1916

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1917 1st Half Year.	$ 1,020,000	$	$ 1,736,107	$ 1,206,969	$ 3,786,896	$ 6,724
,, 2nd ,, ,,	1,020,000		2,215,523	2,228,283	4,387,219	16,035
1918 1st ,, ,,	1,020,000	2,000	4,820,978	3,685,604	7,370,372	29,072
,, 2nd ,, ,,	1,020,000	2,000	3,972,971	3,163,476	6,919,123	101,288
1919 1st ,, ,,	1,020,000	19,596	4,783,621	3,832,869	8,461,138	52,716
,, 2nd ,, ,,	1,020,000	19,596	3,568,034	2,401,572	7,640,640	169,400
1920 1st ,, ,,	1,020,000	54,000	3,232,037	2,770,294	7,472,202	131,084
,, 2nd ,, ,,	1,500,000	124,000	3,575,925	3,095,992	7,571,588	284,850

Young Brothers Banking Corporation

Head-office: Chungking Established 1914

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1917-18	Yuan $700,000	Yuan $188,340	Yuan $4,589,424	Yuan $5,353,579	Yuan $6,194,050	Yuan $400,000
1919-20	1,000,000	505,764	3,827,044	4,504,429	5,830,017	474,000

Ningpo Commercial Bank

Head office: Shanghai Established 1908

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1918	Tls. 649,825	Tls. 71,104	Tls. 2,962,755	Tls. 2,528,116	Tls. 3,778,131	Tls. 90,606
1919	649,825	77,387	4,967,678	3,152,174	5,957,605	193,644
1920	649,825	412,999	7,032,613	4,602,355	8,306,506	272,121

Chung Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head-office: Shanghai Established 1912

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1918	Yuan $250,000	Yuan $45,167	Yuan $1,096,219	Yuan $1,036,955	Yuan $1,416,057	Yuan $57,732
1919	250,000	54,227	1,349,057	1,271,947	1,995,232	96,543
1920	250,000	119,616	1,743,192	1,413,914	2,198,913	114,885

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Head-office: Hongkong Established 1912

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $
1918 1st Half Year	1,972,450	240,000	4,806,372	4,028,313	8,659,500	204,153
,, 2nd ,, ,,	2,000,000	400,000	4,680,810	4,220,751	8,297,416	163,175
1919 1st ,, ,,	2,000,000	400,000	4,834,472	3,529,039	9,615,485	272,633
,, 2nd ,, ,,	2,860,882	400,000	7,883,144	5,514,742	12,068.584	252,103
1920	6,329,984	400,000	9,954,742	8,834,814	14,159,782	1,149,597

Kincheng Banking Corporation

Head-office: Tientsin Established 1917

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1917	Yuan $500,000	Yuan $14,000	Yuan $4,605,841	Yuan $3,782,697	Yuan $6,720,647	Yuan $96,079
1918	1,000,000	111,000	10,667,941	6,513,704	13,238,487	368,478
1919	2,000,000	200,000	12,467,350	6,958,966	18,596,787	646,912
1920	4,500,000	360,000	12,470,408	8,805,598	19,242,795	898,695

Sinhua Savings Bank

Head-office: Peking Established 1914

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $
1917	150,000	68,000	4,604,027	2,319,733	6,056,734	215,679
1918 1st Half Year	500,000	132,000	6,255,267	2,286,807	7,618,718	161,880
,, 2nd ,, ,,	500,000	145,000	5,378,612	2,852,415	6,730,248	206,200
1919 1st ,, ,,	500,000	223,906	6,309,108	4,446,431	9,491,620	127,310
,, 2nd ,, ,,	1,250,000	249.000	9,680,521	8,571,408	16,651,919	231,630
1920	1,250,000	453,000	4,806,181	6,191,015	13,488,319	696,670

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Head-office: Hongkong Established 1918

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1919	Yuan $2,000,000	Yuan $200,000	Yuan $4,016,776	Yuan $2.817,339	Yuan $6,796,637	Yuan $370,268,
1920	2,000,000	500,000	6,332,633	2,774,892	10,769,521	643,749

The Continental Bank

Head-office: Tientsin Established 1919

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1919	Yuan $1,000,000	Yuan $97,856	Yuan $5,016,931	Yuan $4,157,585	Yuan $7,360,686	Yuan $227,899
1920	2,000,000	291,123	4,936,568	4,035,646	7,642,603	441133,

Tung Lai Bank

Head-Office: Tsingtao Established 1918

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1920.....	Yuan $200,000	Yuan $177,000	Yuan $5,754,261	Yuan $6,551,333	Yuan $10,613,282	Yuan $360,540

Yung Hung Banking Corporation

Head-Office: Shanghai Established 1918

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $	Yuan $
1918 1st Half year.....	250,000		533,172	669,656	1,180,436	25,874
„ 2nd	250,000		614,512	826,515	1,476,782	29,644
1919 1st	250,000	18,000	970,191	1,137,021	1,920,220	28,159
„ 3nd	250,000	18,000	1,045,423	1,378,678	2,362,663	50,519
1920 1st	250,000	55,600	893,180	1,009.223	1,779,579	42,513
„ 2nd	250,000	105,600	1,117,123	1,223,095	2,212,396	56,504

The National Industrial Bank of China

Head-Office: Tientsin Established 1919

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profi
1919..	Yuan $2,223,600	Yuan $ 46,677	Yuan $3,153,206	Yuan $2,357,381	Yuan $23,360,025	Yuan $206,315
1920..	2,500,000	240,516	3,844,503	3,007,650	24,587,267	576 346

Tung Lu Bank Commercial & Savings

Head-Office: Peking Established 1919

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Assets	Net Profit
1920....	Yuan $1,000,000	Yuan $669,803	Yuan $1,628,181	Yuan $2,261,707	Yuan $4,691,455	Yuan $753,015

Who's Who in China

(李士偉字伯芝)

Li Shih-wei, new Minister of Finance, has declined the appointment and refused to assume office. Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, is acting for him.

Li Shih-wei is a native of Yungpinghsien, Chihli. In 1901 he was sent by the Chihli government to Japan to pursue a higher education. He graduated at Waseda Univerity in 1906, and in the same year returned to China.

His official rank in the late Manchu regime was that of Industrial Taotai. After his return to Chihli he was appointed a secretary to the Viceroy of Peiyang. Later he became superintendent of the Paiyang Normal School.

After some time he became assistant director of the Bureau of Education for the whole of Chihli, and was concurrently appointed to be in charge of the preparation for the self-government of the province, and assisted in the organization of the bureau for the preparation of the establishment of a legislative council.

He has been an industrial captain. He was a member of the Nanyang Industrial Promotion Association, and director general of the Ching Shing Mining Company, and is a director of the Chee Hsin Cement Company, of the Peking Water Works, of the Hua Hsin Spinning and Weaving Company, and of the Tung Wei Industrial Company.

Other positions he now holds are chairman of the board of directors of the United Association of Mining Industries; assistant director general of the Chinese Industrial Bank; general manager of the Chinese-Japanese Industrial Company. He has been high adviser to the President, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Minister Li's official career was more or less advisory in nature. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, he was made a member of an advisory bureau in the President's Office. In 1913 he was appointed mining adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. In May of 1914 he became a member of the Tsangchengyuan or Legislative Council in place of Parliament. In 1915 he resigned in order to become governor of the Bank of China. In 1916 he resigned from the governorship of the Bank.

Minister Li was born in 1859, and is regarded as a successful business man. He has a share in many of the industrial enterprises in North China His mother is said to have urged him not to assume the office of Minister of Finance. She does not like to have her son involved in politics.

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

A Very Old Madness

The Philadelphia Public Ledger

Is there nothing new under the round and shining sun? It would seem not. The world stood trembling and shaking at the red specter of Bolshevism. Here was a new and dreaded thing.

And yet at a dinner table sat a New Yorker with the Chinese President and certain Chinese Ministers. The table talk ranged to Bolshevism, according to the tale as it is told in the *Saturday Evening Post*. The American asked if there was not some dread in China that the Mongol masses might be affected by Soviet ideas. Said a Minister:

No, I don't think our people will care to experiment with such ideas again. You will remember that we tried Bolshevism in the third and again in the eleventh century. It didn't work for us either time, and after two failures we shall hardly give it a third trial.

By the elephants of Ming! By the shadow of the Great Wall and by the winds from Gobi! These Chinese have seen and they have known. Here we Occidentals have been running around in circles for four years over a new sort of brain fever that the Chinese recovered from in their third century, suffered a relapse 800 years later and again came back to sanity!

There was some slant-eyed Trotzky painting a "New Dawn" over China back in the days of "the Yellow Emperor," but it came and it passed in China, while Europeans were still crouching in German forests or crawling over the sand dunes of Jutland. Bolshevism was a fad and "New Thought," with some yellow Lenine raucously damning governments, while our Nordic ancestors were still hairy savages tattooed with woad-blue.

The Lenine and the Trotzky of Old China strutted their brief hour, but their bones have been green corn for many a thousand summers. There have been thirty-three dynasties and one republic in the history of China, but the social system has not changed.

"The New Dawn" and the world on the march! Our "forward-looking" radicals are mumbling phrases and puttering with formulas that were so old that they were forgotten in the valley of the Hoang-ho before a Roman eagle ever screamed.

A Gambling Mania

From The North China Daily News, (British)

Business men in Shanghai, both foreign and Chinese, are becoming seriously alarmed over the present tendency among a section of the Chinese community to indulge in what must be described as speculative company promoting. It is a very curious phase of business life, for at the moment two entirely different classes of companies are in favor, and while one may be useful and beneficial to legitimate business, the impression is abroad that in the great majority of cases the other is not. These two classes of enterprise are trust companies and exchanges (either stock or produce) and the onlooker must have had his curiosity aroused by the number of either promoted during the past few weeks. Now we have absolutely nothing to say against trust companies or exchanges as such, for they have a distinct place in the life of the community, but what we would wish to warn the public against is their unnecessary multiplication. As soon as that has taken place business is transacted on fictitious lines, and, though appearances may indicate prosperity, they are deceptive, and a crash is likely to occur sooner or later. We must not be taken as condemning every Chinese company that has been floated within the past few weeks. That would be altogether wrong, but we believe that certain among them are mere profit-catching concerns started to take advantage of a boom period, and should accordingly be scrutinized carefully. Further there is a wild trend towards speculation abroad to-day and that being so, caution in business is doubly necessary.

A few words as to the general business situation may help to clear up matters. Money has for long been plentiful in China, but business depression has left it few productive channels in which to flow. Property is one of those, and as proof of the demand for this form of investment we may mention that the land sales within the Settlement during the past fortnight have exceeded five millions of taels. This, however, is not enough for the capital available, and the next form of investment we find is the trust company. It seems to supplement the native bank, which has hitherto been the organ financing the great bulk of China's inland trade. Incidentally, however, the native bank has of late been "stung" badly through defaulting clients, principally amateur piece goods dealers, and it no longer operates with the confidence which made business easy and pleasant in the past. To-day the native bank is said to welcome the advent of the trust company, for the latter seems to be prepared to finance cargo, store it in its own godowns, undertake its sale, and generally treat it in the most comprehensive commercial manner. If properly conducted these trusts may develop into considerable godown companies which can grant to clients facilities which are not usually the business of

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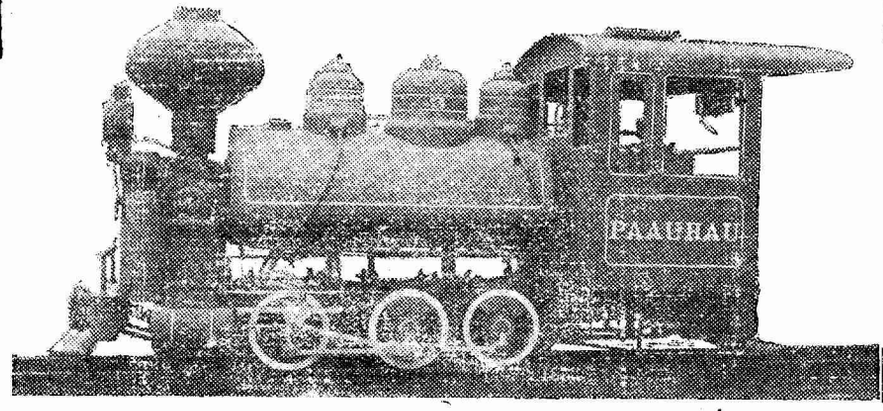

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ordinary warehousing concerns to afford. Chinese opinion favors them, but we are bound to point out that when a comparatively new type of company springs into popularity caution is a necessity. We have only to point to the mess which Shanghai found itself in after the rubber boom to make inquiry a virtue.

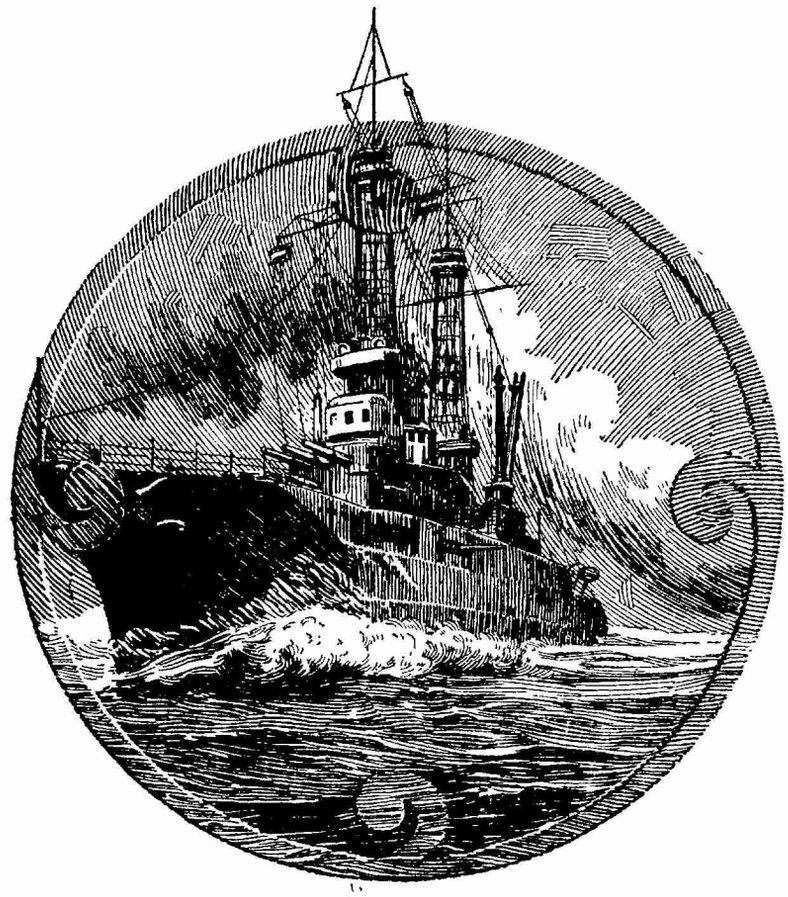
It is not, however, the trust companies which constitute the immediate danger: that lies in the appearance of exchanges, stock or produce. The Chinese in Shanghai have wholeheartedly adopted the Japanese model of an exchange—a body which guarantees every transaction and takes a percentage of the money passing. This means that the exchange itself is a dividend producing concern, that it is to the advantage of its shareholders that the largest possible volume of business should pass, and as a matter of fact it is found that its shares are not only marketable for cash but that forward quotations are available. To-day our information is that exchanges are being floated without a reasonable excuse for their existence except as a means of profit-making by company promoters. This remark does not apply to all, for the existence of certain of them—cotton and yarn for instance—is distinctly appreciated by the spinner and dealer. It gives him a much-desired latitude in his preparations for future trade. Such an exchange, however, is handling actual goods. What we are frankly afraid of is the presence of institutions where no stocks exist, nor are expected to do so. To-day certain exchange shares are about fifteen times their face value, and others of more recent creation are standing at a smaller but still handsome premium. This, be it noted, while business is in a state of depression. It is time for the public to recall the condition of trade and to contrast it with the wild optimism prevalent in company-promoting circles, and to correct present rash tendencies by some critical introspection.

Egret Farming in Sind, India

Little do we know of the birds which furnish the egrets for "milady's" hats and the following information regarding egret farming in India is of particular interest:

"The number of egret farms in Sind is 100, and the average number of birds on each farm member about 100. The birds are comfortably housed in well ventilated structures and are well cared for. They are usually fed twice a day on small fish, or larger fish cut in small portions, and a supply of water is always kept in the pens. If the water and the fish supply of a particular lake gives out, the farm is moved to another place where water and fish are available, but where the food supply is permanent, the farm is permanent. The space allowed to each bird is from 30 to 40 cubic feet. The cages are open and accessible to air and light. In each pen each bird has its own beat or stand. During the summer the pens are kept cool by frequent sprinkling" with water.

Reports are unanimous that the molting takes place four times a year, twice in winter and twice in summer, though it is stated that the birds breed only twice a year. To pluck out the dorsal plumes, the bird is held in one hand and the feathers are pulled out with the other. This method, it is stated, is not at all cruel. It is said that formerly the eyes of the birds were sewed up to prevent them from fighting, when they were



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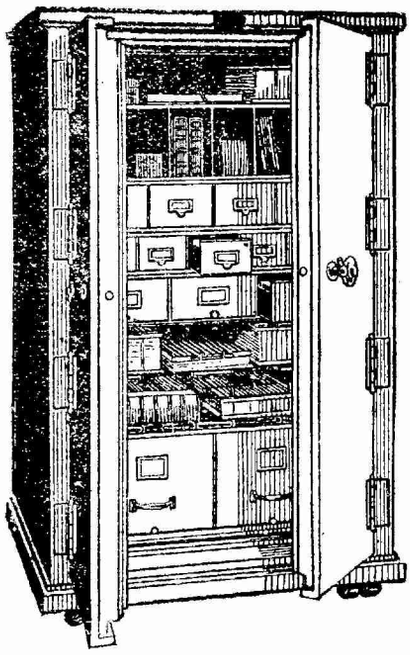

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transferred in crates from one place to another. The present procedure is to blindfold the birds by means of blinkers. Decoy birds with their eyes sewed up were formerly used in decoying wild egrets to a place where they were caught in an arrangement of nets, but this method is no longer in use, since the farming system was introduced.

"The trade in the plumes of farm-bred egrets is not affected by the provisions of the Wild Birds Protection Act of 1912, as the possession of egrets during the close season is not prohibited provided they are not captured and killed during such season. It is an offense only in respect to those animals which have not been captured before the commencement of the close time and the law permits egrets to be captured in the cold weather and allowed to breed on a farm and also permits the trade in the plumage of such birds on the farm. The only real difficulty is the prohibition of the export of plumes. If this prohibition were strictly enforced, the trade would be absolutely extinguished. The smuggling of feathers out of India still proceeds on an extensive scale in spite of the vigilance of the customs authorities, and as the demand since the close of the war has revived, smuggling is again rife.

"It is incontestable that before the inception of the system of breeding egrets the birds were ruthlessly slaughtered for their plumes, but this barbarous practice has now practically ceased as a direct result of the far more lucrative and economical process of the production of plumes by means of egret farms. In Sind it would not be difficult to insure that the relaxation of the embargo on exports was confined to the feathers of the particular species of egrets which are farm-bred, the little egret, or herodias garzetta. The plumes of this species are at present collected in Sind almost exclusively from farm-bred birds. The best method of controlling the trade throughout India would be to require all farms to be licensed and to allow the transmission of feathers under a pass. The system of breeding egrets, which has grown up in Sind has now been extended to the Punjab and Assam. Plumes are available in large quantities and especially prepared aigrettes are hawked in the streets of Calcutta and sold at very high prices."—*Far Eastern Bulletin.*

Aviation Advisor to China Weds

Captain Charles H. Dolan, Jr. and Miss Ramona F. Morgan were quietly married in St. Josephs Church, Peking, Sunday afternoon July 10. The marriage was a surprise to their closest friends as well as to Peking society and was not discovered until recently. Capt. Dolan is an advisor in aviation at the Nan Yuan flying field, having only recently arrived from America. Miss Morgan has also been in Peking only a few weeks. She is a resident of Honolulu and a niece of His Excellency Charles J. McCarthy, Governor of the Hawaian Territory. She is a graduate of the University of California of the class of 1920 and has since then been engaged in women's employment work.

Capt. Dolan has an unusually distinguished record both in war and peace, being one of the seven survivors of the Esquadrille Lafayette and later serving as chief engineer office of Carlstron Field, Florida. He has

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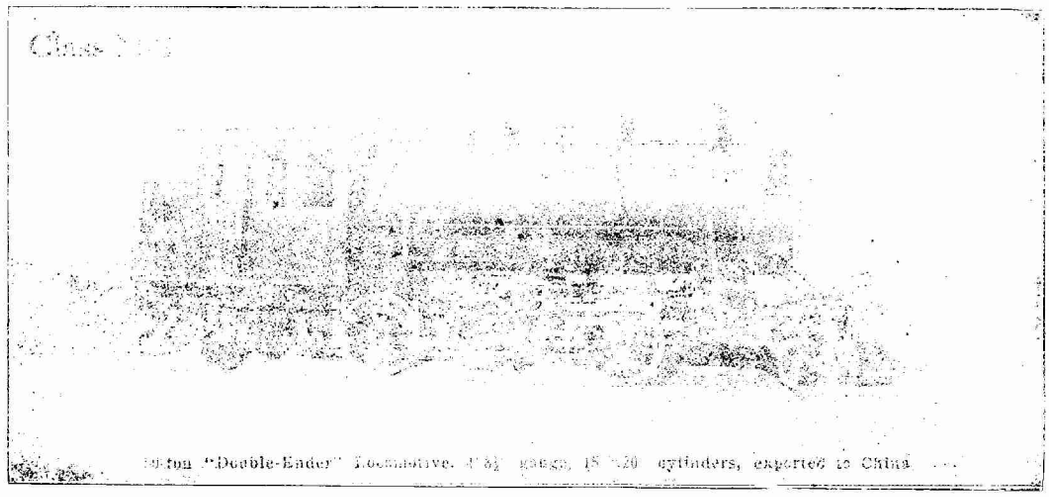

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been decorated by both the French and American governments and his accomplishments in aviation engineering and organization have received the highest commendations from the chiefs of the air service in the United States. Capt. Dolan is a native of Boston. He entered the Mass. Inst. Institute of Tech in 1913, but becoming interested in the European war left in 1914 to become chief inspector of S. Smith and Sons, England, manufacturers of aeronautical instruments. Feeling the need to contribute something more he enlisted a year later in the Foreign Legion of France and was transferred to the Esquadrille Lafayette. He was the close personal friend of Major Luffbarrow, the greatest of American aces. When the United States entered the war he was transferred to the American army.

Capt. Dolan comes to China prepared to do what he can to help make aviation something more than a mere public expense. He believes thoroughly in the economic soundness of commercial aviation. China is particularly fortunate in obtaining the services of Capt. Dolan, who is both flyer and engineer.

Men and Events

It is reported that Dr. Jacob Gould Schuman, new American Minister to China, is expected to sail for the Orient on Saturday, July 23, from San Francisco.

Among those who departed this week on the *s. s. Shinyo Maru* were the following: Dr. S. A. Ransom; Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller; and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bardarson.

According to report the management of the Wing On Company, Shanghai, is organizing a cotton mill, which is to be known as the Wing On Cotton Mill. It will be capitalized at $3,000,000 in 30,000 shares, and about 60 mow of land has been purchased for the site near Shanghai.

The offices of Doctors Walter G. Hiltner and Thomas B. Dunn are now located at 24 Nanking Road, fourth floor of the Ezra building, Shanghai. Office hours are as follows. Dr. Hiltner, 11:30-2:30, a.m., 2-4 p.m. Dr. Dunn, 11-12 a.m., and 2-4 p.m.

Mrs. William Morris, wife of Mr. Morris of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, is expecting to depart for America on Saturday, July 23, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*. Mrs. Morris received a cable this week announcing the serious illness of one of her sisters in North Carolina. She plans to return sometime in the late fall.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Columbia University, New York, and author of several books on Far Eastern subjects, passed through Shanghai on Saturday, July 16, enroute to America. Dr. Willoughby has been in New Zealand, Australia, Manila, and Hongkong. He will join his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Rowe, at his home in Baltimore upon reaching the United States.

The membership committee of the Advertising Club of China met at the office of the *Shun Pao, Daily News* (corner of Shantung and Hankow Roads, Shanghai) on Wednesday afternoon, July 20, to discuss the plans of the club for the year. Those who are members of the committee are: T. B. Chang, Y. N. Ziang, Paul E. Lee, Sing Ting Jen, D. D. Patterson, D. J. Lewis, J. A. Dissmeyer, and George E. Sokolsky.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

The Chinese Famine Relief Committee in the United States has concluded its campaign for funds upon receives word from Captain Robert Dollar, chairman of the committee on the Pacific Coast and telegraphic advices received from Charles R. Crane. The organization in northern California raised nearly $60,000. The total American contribution is in excess of $5,000,000.

According to news received, Howard Bucknell, former student interpreter, American Legation, Peking, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Chungking to replace P. R. Jocelyn who will act as assistant Chinese secretary to the American Legation for C. J. Spiker, who will shortly depart for America on furlough. Mr. Bucknell recently made a trip through Yunnan and French-Indo China to Chungking, in company with Major John Magruder, assistant military attache.

The engagement was announced on the evening of Monday, July 11, of Nelson S. Chen, former professor of biology in the University of Nanking, now, with the Bank of Canton, Ltd., Shanghai, and Miss Anne Sung of the McTyeire High School, Shanghai, at a dinner given at the home of Mr. Chen, 541 North Honan Road, Shanghai. Mr. Chen is a Cantonese and is a graduate of Soochow University. Miss Sung is from Hangchow and is a graduate of the Baldwin Girls' High School, Nanchang.

Details converning the seventeenth annual convenention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held at Atlanta, Georgia were received in Shanghai this week. More than 2,000 delegates, representing a membership of 25,000 were present at the convention. Delegates not only from every state in the Union were present but delegates also from England, China, Honolulu and Cuba attended. Charles Henry Mackintosh of Chicago was elected president of the Associated Ad Clubs for the coming year and succeeds Rowe Stewart of Philadelphia. Mr. Mackintosh is advertising counsel of the La Salle Extension University, and is a strong advocate of education by-advertising. By unanimous vote Milwaukee was selected as the convention city in 1922. A conference report unfavorable to the designation of one city as the permanent meeting place was approved.

Miss Ruth Wood, civil service chemist of the United States Public Health Service, who has taken an active part in evolving what now has come to be held a positive cure for leproy, has recently arrived in the Orient. Miss Wood has been an assistant to Dr. Arthur L. Dean, and has spent the last two years in the laboratories in the University of Hawaii in search for a cure for leprosy. Dr. Dean is professor of chemistry and president of the University of Hawaii. It was on the suggestion of Dr. H. T. Hollman, assistant surgeon of the U. S. Health Service at Honolulu, that the research work with chaulmoogra oil was undertaken at Honolulu about two years ago. The facilities for the production at Honolulu are limited and many cases are calling for treatment, but the authorities have been obliged to limit the supplies that are shipped away and Miss Wood has come to the Orient trying to acquaint those in the Far East, who may be interested in this manufacture, of the process to see if it can be made here.

The Reason

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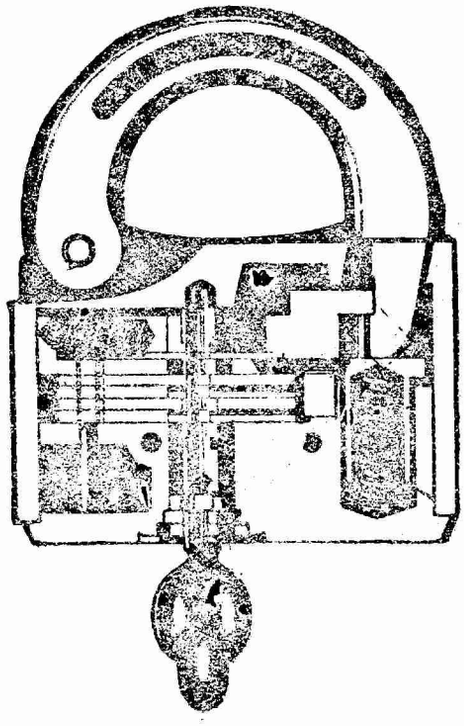
Not what you **see** but what **is concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and **no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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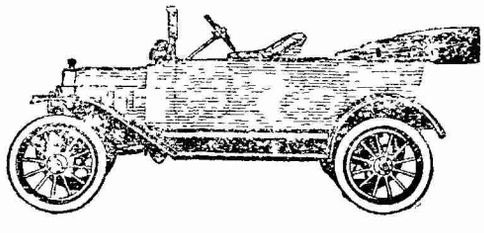


News from North China

The Ministry of the Interior, according to the *Hsin Shei Hui Pao*, has circulated a telegram to the provinces stating that it is unfair to reward chaste widows and give no encouragement to chaste widowers. The officials are ordered to recommend widowers who refuse to marry again at the age of sixty when their wives died within thirty years of age.

Replies have been received from the German and Belgian governments welcoming the appointments of Wei Chen-tsu as Chinese Minister to Germany and Wong Ching-chi as Chinese Minister to Belgium. They were sent to the telegrams of the Chinese government inquiring whether their appointments would be acceptable to the two governments concerned respectively.

Hsu Shih-chwang, Vice-Minister of Communications, is acting concurrently as chief of the railway department in the Ministry of Communications during the absence of Dr. C. C. Wang, who is now staying in Harbin to recuperate his poor health. Mr. Hsu is also director-general of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, and is a brother of President Hsu Shih-chang.

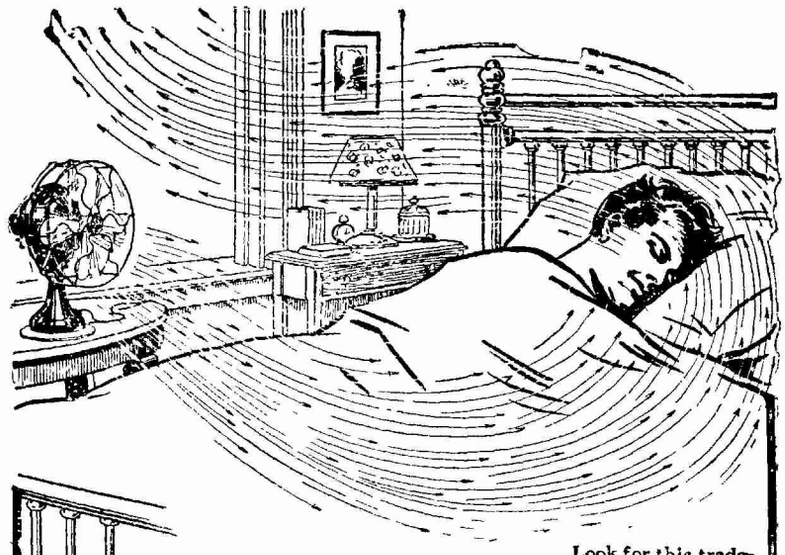
Pan Chu-ying, chief staff officer of General Tsao Kun, was appointed on July 12, chief of the Aeronautic Department and General Ting Chin was relieved of the office. General Ting will go abroad to make a study of the aerial conditions in foreign countries. He is a friend of General Chin Yun-peng, Prime Minister, and a pupil of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who is now living in retirement.

Chang Shou-ling, director-general of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, has submitted an application to the government from a group of merchants who desire to establish a wine and tobacco bank on the plea that the bank will assist trade in those luxuries. The sanction for the establishment of the bank has been given on the condition that the necessary banking regulations were complied with.

Admiral Y. L. Woo, director of the Taku Naval Dockyard and of the Peiyang Iron Works, was appointed by a Presidential Mandate on July 12 director-general for the Improvement of the Rivers in the Eastern Metropolitan district. Admiral Woo has assumed office. He is popular in Tientsin and Peking, and is a trusted friend of General Tsao Kun, High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shantung.

The Aeronautic Department announces that while General Chang Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, has taken four aeroplanes from Nanyuan for operations in Mongolia against Ungern's force, none of the machines under the control of department has been sent. The announcement is made in anticipation of the possible protest from the British Legation, which is seeing to it that all the Vickers's planes shall not be used for war purposes.

The director of the Bureau for the Custody of Special Properties has telegraphed to all the provinces stating that as the new Chinese-German commercial agreement has been ratified by Peking and Berlin, it is necessary for the custodians to restore German properties in their possession to their proper owners. The Cabinet has also telegraphed to the provincial civil and



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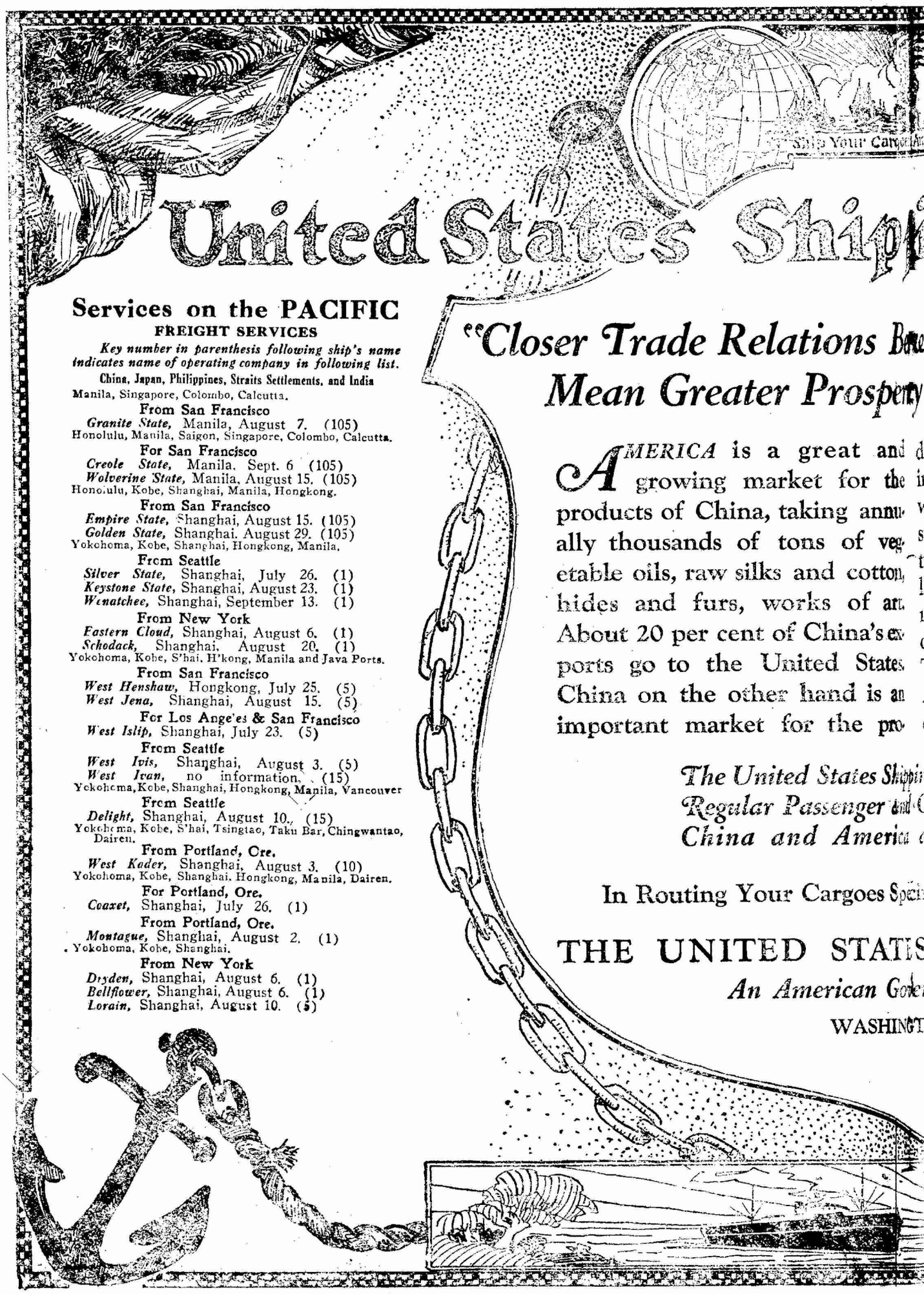

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Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco

Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6 (105)

Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco

Empire State, Shanghai, August 15. (105)

Golden State, Shanghai, August 29. (105)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, July 26. (1)

Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)

Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

From New York

Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 6. (1)

Schodack, Shanghai, August 20. (1)

Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco

West Henshaw, Hongkong, July 25. (5)

West Jena, Shanghai, August 15. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Islip, Shanghai, July 23. (5)

From Seattle

West Ivis, Shanghai, August 3. (5)

West Ivan, no information. (15)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

From Seattle

Delight, Shanghai, August 10. (15)

Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

From Portland, Ore.

West Kader, Shanghai, August 3. (10)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

Coaxet, Shanghai, July 26. (1)

From Portland, Ore.

Montague, Shanghai, August 2. (1)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.

From New York

Dryden, Shanghai, August 6. (1)

Bellflower, Shanghai, August 6. (1)

Lorain, Shanghai, August 10. (5)

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China and America

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An American Gover

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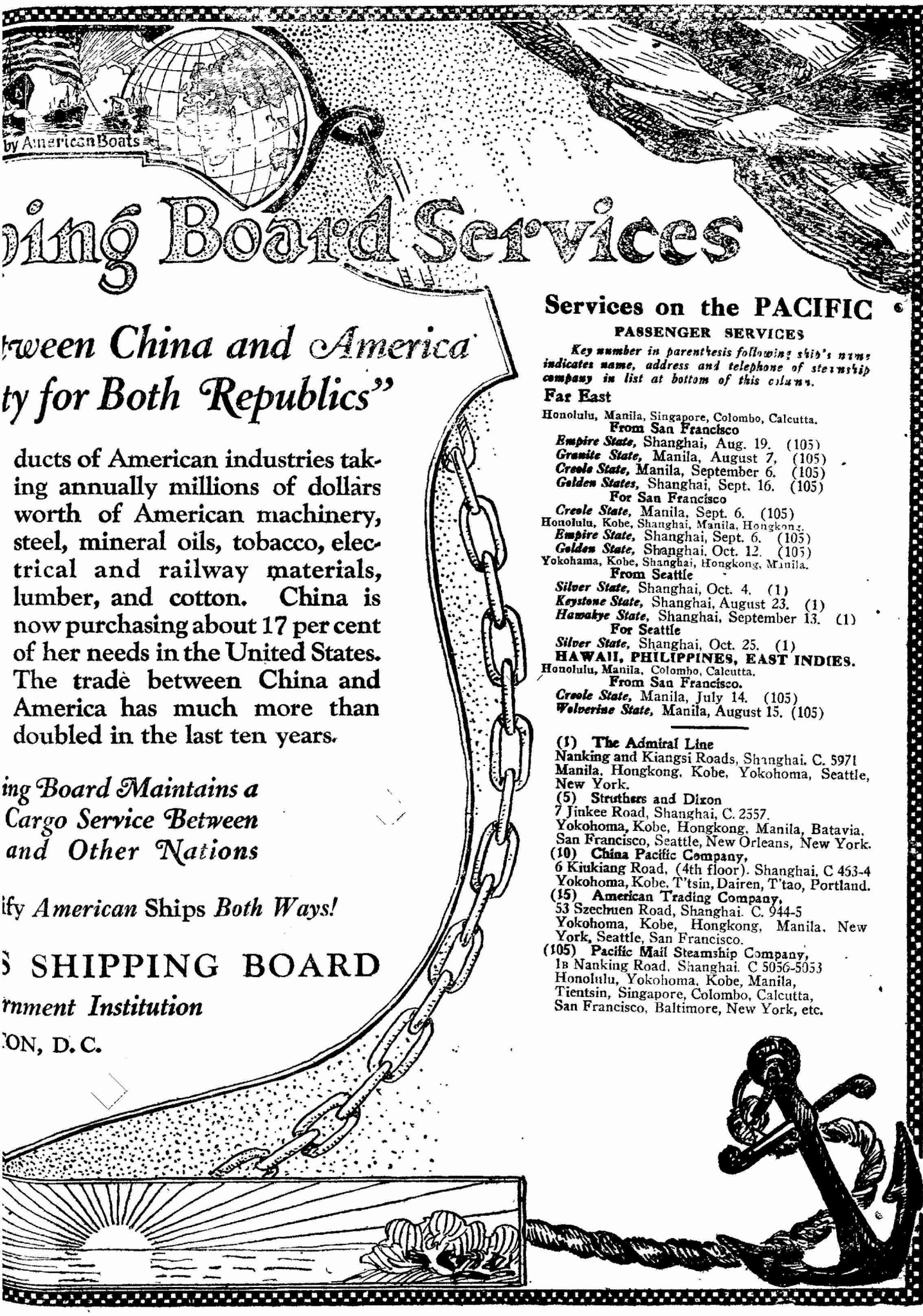

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ducts of American industries taking annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, electrical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

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and Other Nations

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Far East

Honolulu, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.
From San Francisco
Empire State, Shanghai, Aug. 19. (105)
Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)
Creole State, Manila, September 6. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, Sept. 16. (105)
For San Francisco
Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 6. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.
From Seattle
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Hawakye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)
For Seattle
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Colombo, Calcutta.
From San Francisco.
Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

---

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohoma, Seattle, New York.
(5) Struthers and Dixon
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.
(10) China Pacific Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor). Shanghai, C 453-4
Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.
(15) American Trading Company,
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.
(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohoma, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

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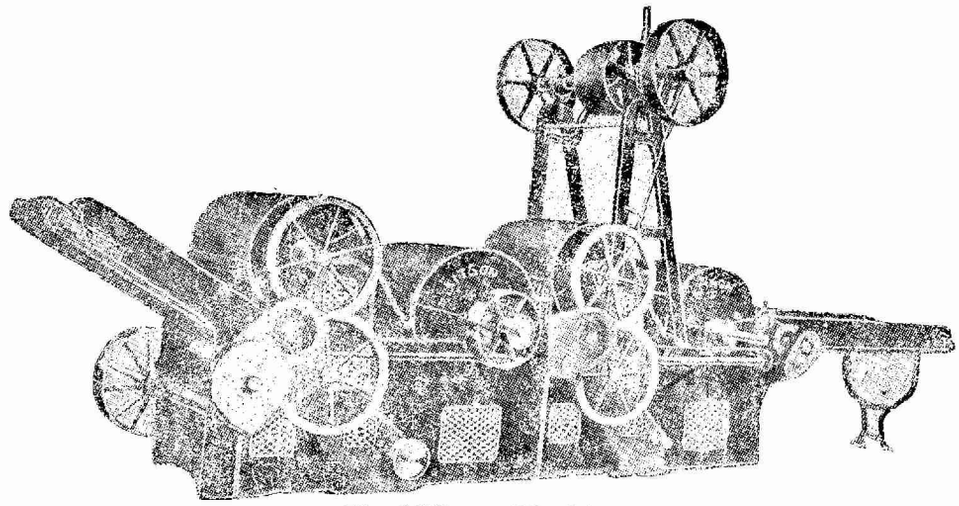

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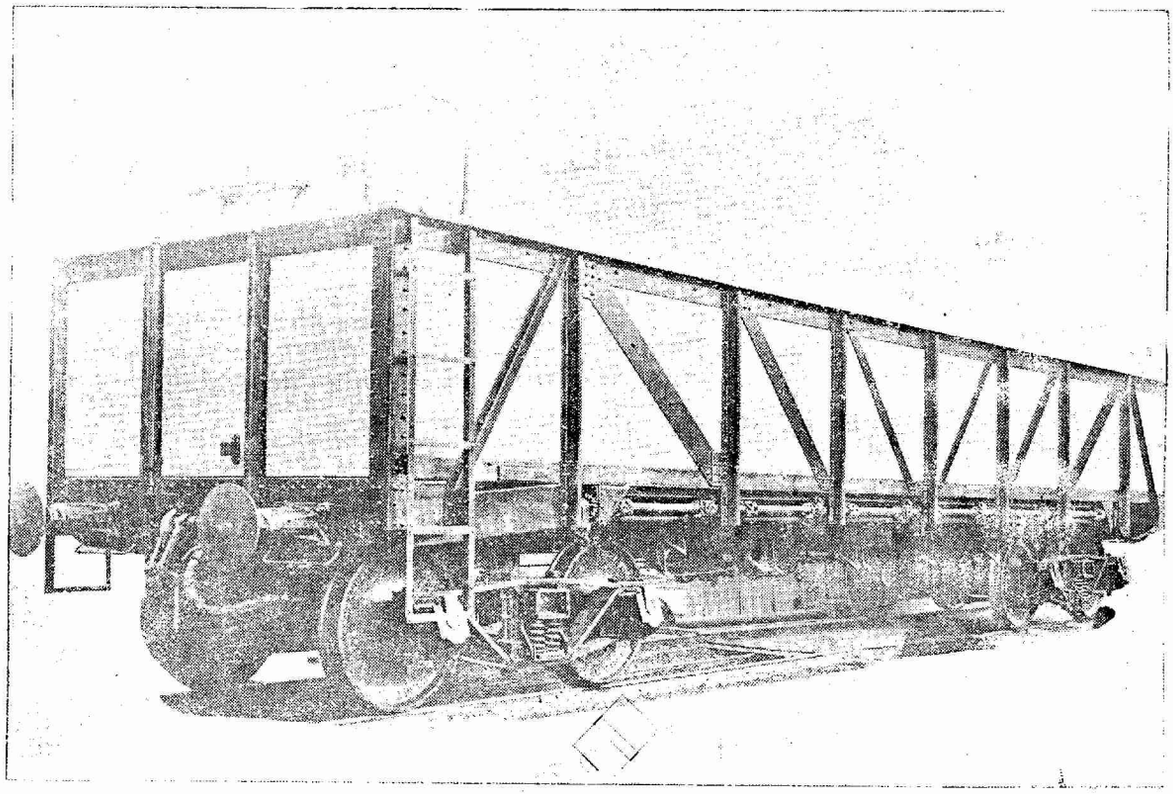
military officers announcing the cancellation of the regulations and rules governing the entry of German subjects into the Republic of China.

Forty two daily vacation Bible schools have been opened in Peking by Christian students for the poor, uneducated children. Twenty-two such schools are being started in Chihli, Shansi, Honan and Fengtien. One hundred and three teachers are engaged in this work. A fourfold program of lessons, moral, intellectual, physical and social, is provided. The schools will be open to the public for six weeks, and more than 50,000 children who have had no chance for education will be benefited.

The statement made by Bertrand Russell, in his address on July 6, that "the American ex-Minister, Mr. Crane, has been advocating international control for China" has aroused much comment in North China. Colonel Drysdale, American Military Attache, who accompanied Mr. Crane to Manchuli, stated that as far as he was aware, and he was with Mr. Crane practically all the time, ex-Minister made no such statement. Colonel Drysdale's impression is confirmed by several other Americans in Peking who knew Mr. Crane well.

The competition for the design for the modern residential section in Peking to be built by the municipality in the old examination hall grounds has ended. The first prize went to the Yungho Company, which submitted a design prepared by the architect of the Hotel de Pekin, and the second prize was won by the Fuyuan Company. These designs are being shown at the Peking municipal headquarters for three days. The headquarters have asked the lessees of new houses

CARS



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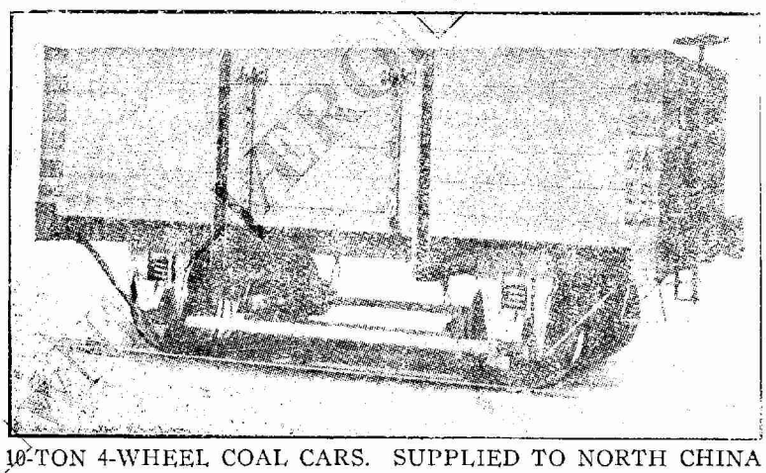

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to be constructed on the ground to make full rental payments at once so that construction work could be started immediately.

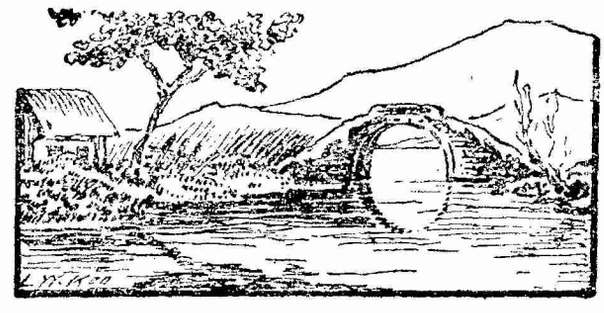
The college chapel of the Peking Christian University was the scene of a happy wedding on July 7, when Shu Shu-hsi of Shanghai and Miss Grace W. Lew, younger sister of Dr. Timothy T. Lew, acting dean of the faculty of theology, Peking University, were married. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stuart, president of Peking University. Mr. Hsu was lecturer on international law in the University of Hongkong and is at present connected with the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China. The bride and bridegroom will soon leave China for the United States for further study.

Two distinguished philosophers, who have been lecturing in China for some time, left Peking on Monday last on their way home, Dr. John Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and Miss Dewey left in the morning, while Mr. Betrand Russell, accompanied by Miss Black, left in the afternoon. Dr. Dewey, head of the department of philosophy at Columbia University, came to China two years ago at the invitation of the National University, the Hsian Sze Chu Hui and the Ching Tze She, to lecture at the university and elsewhere. Mr. Russell came to China also to lecture under the auspices of the same organizations.

The board of directors of the Peking Tramway Company has submitted a petition to the Cabinet, copies of which have been sent to the Ministries of the Interior and Finance, urging the cancellation of the Chinese-French agreement of 1914 for the joint construction of the Peking tramway so that the company concerned may be converted in to a Chinese company, as the Banque Industrielle de Chine is now unable to fulfil its agreement on account of its present financial condition. The Ministry of Finance is said to have consented to appropriate $500,000 as government shares so as to enable the work to continue without interruption.

The teachers' strike at Peking is nearing a settlement. The terms offered to the teachers through the mediators are as follows: (1) the offer of April 30 shall be put immediately into effect. (2) as a guarantee of the payments provided in that offer, the government will deposit with the Ministry of Education bonds to the value of $2,000,000 based on the security of the salt income for the thirteenth and fourteenth years (1924 and 1925) of the Republic. These bonds are to be mortgaged in case the payments are not made on time, and the government must be responsible for the repayment of the sums borrowed on this security. (3) The government will issue a "reconciliation" statement on the attack on the teachers and students on June 3.

Peking, July 16, 1921.



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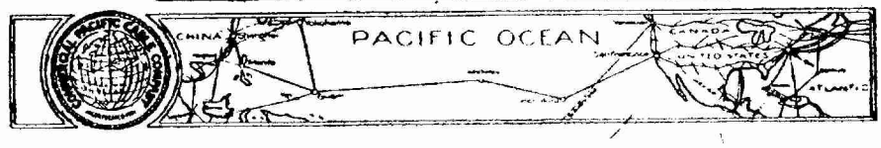

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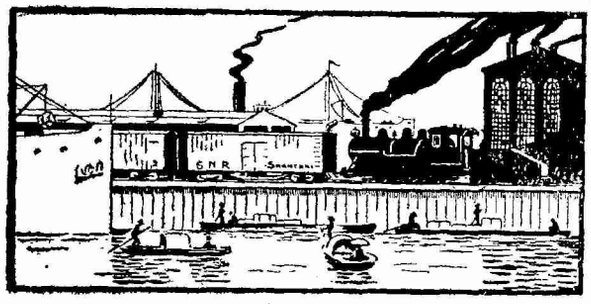

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News from Central China

Richard T. Evans, treasurer of the *North China Star*, Inc., Tientsin, is now visiting Hankow on a business trip. He expects to leave for Tientsin sometime next week.

General Chen Kwang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi province, has delegated a special representative to Wuchang for an interview with Tuchun Wang on measures to be taken in connection with the present strife between Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Rear Admiral G. H. Borrett of the British Navy is now in Hankow with the *H. M. S. Colombo*, which is here on patrol service in view of the unsettled state of things in this center after the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang. Two American gunboats, *Wilmington* and *Monocacy*, have left Hankow for the upper Yangtze ports.

Chien Chin-hsi, manager of the Bank of China at Hankow and chairman of the Chinese Bankers Association of Hankow, will shortly visit Peking to attend a national conference of Chinese bankers who will meet to discuss measures for readjustment of financial difficulties following the suspension of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

At the annual reception for members at the Nanchang Y. M. C. A. the results of the membership and finance campaign of 1921 were announced-Yang Hsiao-chiu, Civil Governor of Kiangsi province, got the highest for introducing members. Colonel Hsiao An-kuo, Commandant of the 12th Division, got the second prize for securing points.

A building construction company has been formed in Wuchang where part of the city has been destroyed by fire during the recent mutiny. This company has petitioned the Japanese authorities of the Japanese Concession at Hankow, urging that the concession should be extended over the adjoining Chinese territory to allow more place for residence.

In consequence of the continued smuggling of opium from Szechuen province to river ports, the native press reports that the Chinese Maritime Customs Service is constructing two special launches at Shanghai for use in examining river steamers. The launches will be put into operation between Hankow and Ichang beginning with the month of August.

General Wang Chan-yuan is reported to have sent private agents to Shantung province to recruit more troops to be trained up to replenish those spoiled by recent mutinies. In view of constant efforts at ousting him from his position on the Yangtze Valley by natives of Hupeh, the Tuchun is taking precautions to guard himself against any possible attack on him.

A huge opium seizure was made last week by U. A. Adams, United States Consul at Changsha, Hunan, in the home of the Chinese agents of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The fifteen packages now lying at the American Consulate are for the most part duly stamped with the official seal showing that a tax of twenty cents an ounce had been paid to the authorities.

The Chinese carpenters of Wuchang went on strike at the beginning of the week as a measure of demanding higher wages. The strikers insist that at the present high cost of living they cannot live on the meagre wages they have been receiving. Their employers,

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however, refuse to accede to their demand in full, while sympathizing with the attitude of the carpenters.

Two detachments of troops under the command of General Wang Chan-yuan, who were found guilty in connection with the Wuchang mutiny, have been sent to Peking under the escort of the Tuchun's soldiers. These looters, says Tuchun Wang in a letter to the Peking government, should be tried and punished by the court martial at Peking instead of being dealt with locally at Wuchang.

Shopkeepers and townspeople of Wuchang proposed to hold a public demonstration in Wuchang on July 7, in mourning of the mutiny which occurred on June 7. Many of the looted shops put up writing on their shutters bearing inscriptions of complaint and discontent. Their parade was prevented by local police beforehand, who urged that the Tuchun was devising measures for their relief.

The people of Ichang have petitioned the Peking authorities protesting against the proposal of permitting foreign control of that city, which was looted twice within half a year. While complaining against the authorities responsible for the mutinies, they have no idea of endangering sovereignty and prestige. They urge that this protest should be communicated to the foreign legations at Peking.

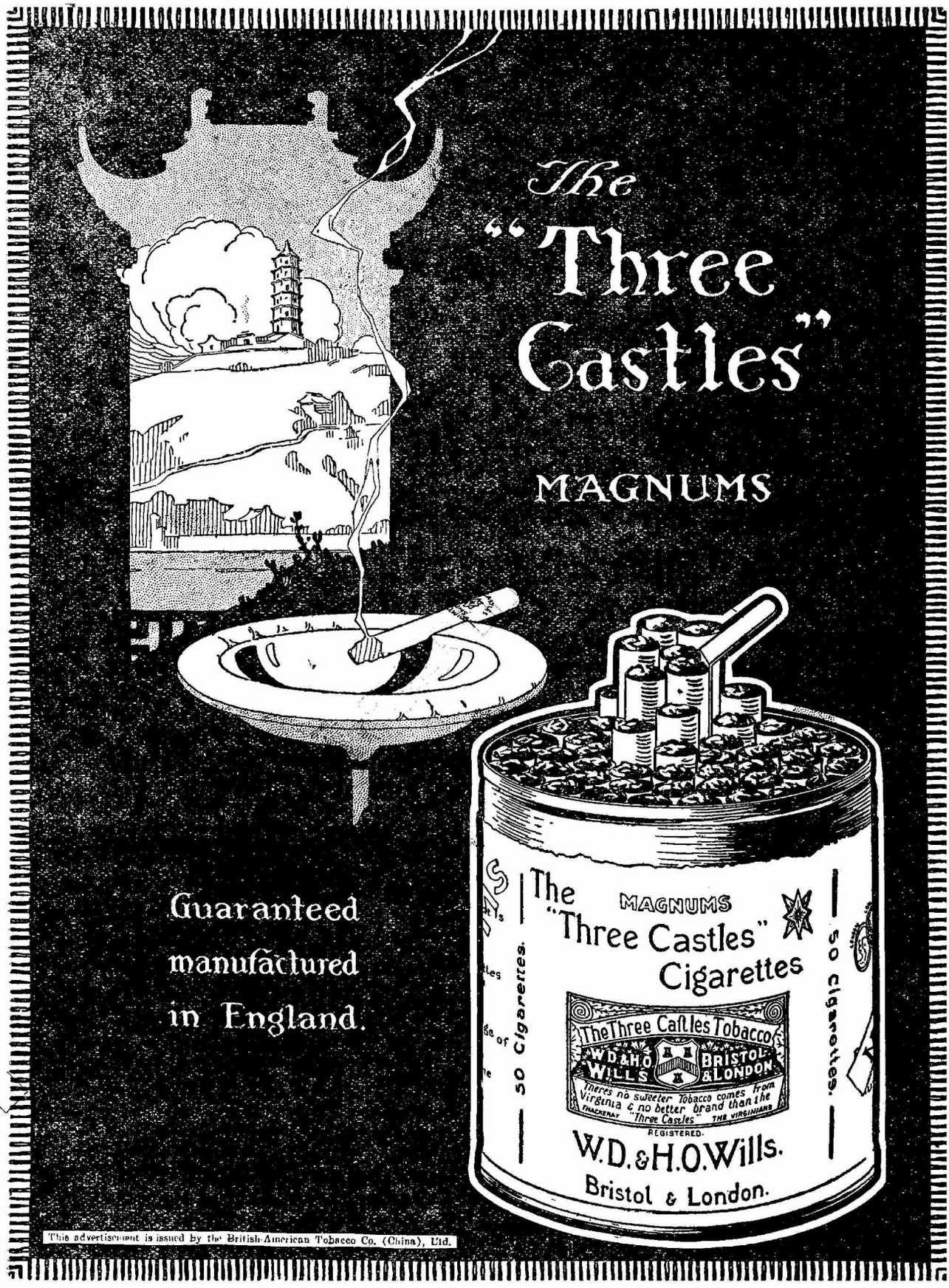
Chinese residents near the Japanese Concession at Hankow are protesting against the operations of the Japanese Municipal Council preparatory to further extension of their concession. New streets with a sewage system are being planned by the Japanese for the Chinese territory adjoining the concession. Negotiations are opened to stop their encroachment upon the Chinese territory.

Lun Yu, of the Sequestion Bureau of the Special Administrative District of Hankow, controlling ex-enemy properties, left for Peking this week to consult with the government on matters pertaining to German properties in Hankow. The Chinese press, for several weeks past, has been reporting that the government contemplates a foreign loan with the ex-German concession of Hankow as security.

Opposition is raised here and in Peking by Hupeh gentry against General Wang Chan-yuan's efforts to enlarge his forces by recruiting new men from Shantung province. Several representatives have been made to the President at Peking by influential Hupeh people headed by ex-President Li Yuan-hung of Tientsin. President Hsu has agreed to pursuade Tuchun Wang to put a stop to this enlistment.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, who is now in Hunan, his home province, connected with famine relief work there, has petitioned the Ministry of Communications at Peking to allot a portion of surcharge famine relief fund for North China to relieve the existing famine in Hunan. Mr. Hsiung is now working on a Hunan famine relief committee organized by officials and gentry at Changsha.

Opium seizures totalling 2,800 ounces made in the Russian Concession at Hankow during this year were burned yesterday before representatives of Chinese authorities and the Hankow Foreign Office. The burning took place in the Chinese city before a large crowd. The officials here again expressed their detestation against opium traffic in their official proclamations, threatening to inflict severe punishment on smugglers.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General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh and General Chao Heng-ti of Hunan are now on friendly terms, though it is reported Hunan is planning an attack on General Wang. A gift of some hundred thousand dollars together with about a hundred boxes of bullets was secretly made to General Chao by Wang through a special representative. The bullets were sent to Hunan under the allegation that Chao had paid for them.

General Wang Chan-yuan is opening informal negotiations with special representatives from Kwangsi, Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan with a view to re-uniting these hitherto autonomous provinces with the Peking government. Interviews have been held by Tuchun Wang with the representatives, who are duly authorized by their respective provinces, and conferences will be held after these preliminary discourses.

The latest addition to the fleet of river steamers of different nationalities plying on the rapids of the Ichang-Chungking route on the Upper Yangtze is the steamer *Anning* built to the order of Arnhold Brothers and Co., by the New Engineering Works of Shanghai. The steamer passed through Hankow this week on its maiden trip up river where navigation companies flying Chinese, American, British, French and others flags are competing for the growing trade.

Workmen of the Oil Barrel Makers Guild of Hankow have sent a petition to foreign exporters of oils, by whom most of them are employed, asking for an increase of twenty cents in the daily wages. They complained the difficulties of making a living with the low wages they have been receiving, since prices of all necessaries of life have all advanced considerably. In this case, the demand for increase is merely a petition, and no strike is threatened at present.

A large supply of bullets and guns was recently sent to General Chang Tso-ling by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan as a gift. Chang has assured Wang's representative to Mukden that he would support with full strength General Wang in dealing with Wang's conspirators and opponents now working against him. Last week General Tsao Kun requested Wang to supply him some arms for use in Shensi, but Wang only sent a small portion of the amount asked for.

Among the ten piculs of opium seized on the steamer *Tungting* at Hankow on July 7, one of the boxes bore the initials of one of the passengers on that steamer from Chungking, Elly Wilder, who denied any knowledge of the contraband while acknowledging himself to be a merchant at Chungking. Mr. Wilder is a Swiss subject and a French protege. He continued his voyage from Hankow to Shanghai.

P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General at Hankow, who has been away on leave since last autumn last year, is expected to be back in Hankow within a day or two with his bride. Mr. Heintzleman was married at London on May 3, to Miss Ida O'Brien-Butler, daughter of the British High Commissioner in Siberia. Mr. Heintzleman first met his bride at Mukden in 1915-6 when he was American Consul-General there. The bride's father was then British Consul-General at Mukden.

The price of rice in Hunan has advanced to the appalling figure of $12.00 per picul in comparison with

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8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow ..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

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$4 a year ago. Last year, unhusked rice was sold at $1 per picul, while now the price is up to $5. For the purpose of keeping the price down or from going up, the authorities at Changsha have recently obtained special permit from Hupeh governors to export rice from this center to that province. Local rice situation in Hankow does not show improvement, and the price is still advancing.

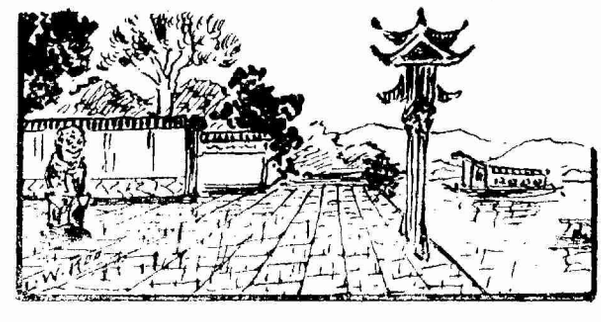
Suspension of business of the Hankow branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine caused a sudden panic in financial circles last week end. The Bank of China in Hankow is now liquidating notes of that French bank. Some other modern Chinese banks also came to a decision at a meeting of the Chinese Bankers Association to cash the depreciated notes. The French Consul-General at Hankow issued a special notice this week announcing that all liabilities of the bank will be dealt with in due course.

The establishment of the Provincial (Hupeh) University is being planned by the military and civil governors of Hupeh for the promotion of higher education. The new university will be housed in the buildings of the former Lianghu College of the Manchu regime, and the fund appropriated by the governors for its organization is $400,000. An official proclamation has been issued appointing a committee of responsible officials to look after its organization.

A group of citizens at Ichang, at a meeting held on July 9, strongly opposed any proposal of opening the port of Ichang as an International Settlement with the purpose of avoiding looting and molesting soldiery. Resolutions were carried through to hasten the people of Ichang to adopt a firm attitude against internationalization, and to lodge protest with the Peking authorities. There is another proposal of placing the Ichang police under the control of directors to be elected by Chinese and foreign communities.

A new American Chamber of Commerce was organized July 1, at Ichang at the offices of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. with the object of insuring the best possible future of American interests in that upper-river port of much commercial importance. All those present pledged full support to be movement which would bring about adequate growth and development of the American community at Ichang. The officers elected for the new chamber were: W. L. Carney, manager of the Standard Oil Co. president; Rev. A. P. Cooper of the American Church Mission, vice-president; and J. H. O'Brien, manager of the Robert Dollar Company, secretary; Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Carll of the *U. S. S. Palos*, H. B. Hawkins and G. Rosse and Dr. William Kelly of Ichang were also present.

Hankow, July 16, 1921.



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News from South China

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson Rea were visitors at Canton from July 12 to 14, and are expected to return after a short trip to Manila.

Quo Tai-chi, formerly private secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, is now in charge of the Intelligence Bureau of the Constitutionalist government at Canton.

Seh Siao-chuan, representing Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang, had several conferences with Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton and General Chen Chiung-ming at Wuchow during his recent visit to South China.

An epidemic of cholera is prevailing in the southern section of Canton City, and the Municipal Department of Public Health is applying preventive measures.

The French Consulate-General at Shameen, Canton, kept open house to friends July 14, on the occasion of the French national holiday. Many Chinese were among those present.

The Rev. Ernest William Lunn Martin, son of the Rev. Canton and Mrs. Martin of Durham, was married to Miss Kathleen Louisa Stewart, daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Stewart of Fukien, at Hongkong, July 12.

The election of district magistrates in Kwangtung will commence August 1. The interest taken in the election appears greater than first expected, although it is a first attempt and many persons do not as yet understand its significance.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and a group of Cantonese ladies are now daily at work preparing packages to be sent to the soldiers fighting in Kwangsi and other parts for the Constitutionalist government. The women will hold a bazaar July 24-31 to raise funds for war relief purposes.

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Senate of the Philippines paid a visit to Canton July 14 with a party of overseas Chinese from Manila. Mr. Quezon and party were guests in many entertainments, including a banquet at the Government House where Dr. Sun acted as the host.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutionalist government in Canton has instructed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's representative, Ma Soo, at Washington, to inform the American government that Peking is no longer able to represent China and that if a Pacific Conference is called, the invitation to China should be properly addressed to Canton.

Upon complaint that the Hongkong authorities are permitting Yang Wing-tai and his clique of politicians to intrigue against Kwangtung with Hongkong as a base of supplies for pro-Kwangsi forces in different parts of South China, it is understood that the British government will take action against plotters there if evidence of lawlessness is presented.

The shipping interests in the principal rivers of Kwangtung are being adversely affected by the present Liang (two) Kwang War. The government at Canton has commandeered many local steamers and launches for public use and military transportation. The trade between Wuchow and Canton has been open since June 27, but so far very little is being done.

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW

17-428

Ths frequent calls of American gunboats at Canton are giving a chance to Chinese baseball players in Canton to renew their activities. A team has been organized among the members of the Sunting Club, an organization of returned atudents and better-known young men of the city. Many members of the team played baseball while in Honolulu and the States. Some players from Hongkong are also expected. The local team will play with Americans and Japanese mines.

Chen Tu-hsiao, the former Peking University professor, who is now chairman of the Kwangtung Educational Commission, will soon have to leave Canton, because of opposition aganst his acts as well as his views. The people are demanding his dismissal at this time because of his decision to close the Government Medical School without sufficient reason, cancel the diplomas of the graduates of the Girl Normal School of the class of 1921, cary inspection of schools so far as to even examine private correspondence of young women with their young men friends.

The port of Pakhoi, Kwangtung, was still under the control of the Kwangsi-ites July 14, they having taken it July 2. An effort is being made to recapture the port. The Cantonese are not anxious to make great sacrifice in this port, fearing the retreating enemy will loot the town. As the Kwangsi basis of supplies in Nanning has been cut off, the Kwangsiites remaining in Kwangtung can make no further progrss. The northern section of Kwangtung is now free of Kwangsi-ites, the Kwangsi commander, Tsen Hung-ying, having surrendered. In southwestern parts of Kwangtung, the Kwangsi troops still hold several places, including Pakhoi. In Kwangsi, the allied forces of Hunan, Yunnan and Kweichow are co-operating with the Cantonese, whose aim is to capture Kweilin and Nanning and drive Lu Yung-ting, the leading militarist, from power.

H. W.

Canton, July 14, 1921.

Correspondence

EDITOR, THE WEEKLY REVIEW:—

As an American and a friend of China I wish to say frankly that I do not like what seems to be the attitude of the REVIEW with regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality.

In such an event any treaty that is made with China must embody clauses such as that the citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as are granted to native citizens in law suits, worship, trade domicil, etc. (See the Siam treaty just published). Americans cannot ask for preferential treatment so why then do away with the present situation.

Now to be accorded the same rights (?) that are given the nationals of China is exactly what we do not want.

If China had a government that functioned it wouldn't matter. But it is only power and money that rule today.

The reason our compounds and homes are not invaded by the insolent soldiers and their concubines is that we have an appeal. In the towns around Sutsien these unwelcome intruders fill every home to the unspeakable suffering and horror of many.

Today our chapels and court yards are not turned into barracks and stables like the temples are and it is because we have an appeal—we have been forced to make the appeal more than once.

Today there are 5000 or 6000 missionaries scattered all over the interior of China. These men should be worth much to kidnappers. Very few have been carried off, tho, they are constantly in danger, and go where a $500.00 man hardly dares to be seen.

The reason for this immunity is that an appeal can reach high quarters and the highly organized under world knows that it will be made to suffer more than it is worth.

Last Summer Pere—was carried off and held for one half million dollars.

The head of the local soldiery was told to arrest two men—leaders in a certain society—and he would not be held responsible for trouble if it came; but fail to arrest these leaders and he would be held guilty. He arrested

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these two men and in ten days the priest was in his home without the payment of a ransom!!—

Nationals cannot use these tactics, organized ruffianism is too strong for them. Let the agitators for the abolition of extraterritorial rights live in the interior for a while and they will yearn for the ports that are policed and judged by Western nationals.

Finally the Chinese respect justice and good sense and any soft yielding to curry a cheap praise begets disesteem and in need it will be a case of benevalence *laudatur et alget*. When China actually sets her house in order then will be the time to abolish special privileges.

Any soft yielding today will seriously endanger trade, mission work and even life in interior China.

B. C. PATTERSON

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 15. Manchuli dispatch says Mongolian revolutionary army has occupied Urga.

July 18. Peking dispatch states restoration of enemy property to original owners is proceeding.——Peking report says Chinese Eastern Railway bond issue postponed.

July 19. Shanghai announcement says Societe Immobiliere d'Extreme Orient will take over Banque Industrielle de Chine.——Fukien Tuchun asks million from Peking for expedition against Kwangtung.

July 20. Hinghwa report states thousands are dying in bubonic plague which is raging in Fukien Province.

JAPAN

July 14. Japanese striking dock workers threaten to take over Kawasaki yard.

July 15. Tokio report says President Harding's disarmament proposal is generally welcomed in Japan.——Japanese government notifies League of Nations that Anglo-Japanese Alliance will confirm to provisions of league.

July 16. Japan excepts President Harding's invitation provisionally asking for a copy of agenda for Pacific Conference.

July 18. Tokio explains tentative acceptance as a wish to avoid misunderstanding.——Japanese press divided over disarmament and Pacific issues.

GENERAL

July 14. Opinion in the United States regarding disarmament conference said to be optimistic as all nations tentatively accept President's invitation.——Thousands greet De Valeria upon arrival in London

July 15. First meeting Irish Senate without quorum.——U. S. withdraws warships from Tampico. oil fields.——Japan only country which has not yet accepted invitation to disarmament conference.

July 16. Washington dispatch reports unqualified acceptance of China to conference.——Lloyd George calls for cessation of hostilities in Ireland as basis of peace negotiations.

July 17. London dispatch reports Japan's qualified acceptance to Harding's invitation as an unpleasant surprise to American people.——Optimism reigns

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PILING—Steel Sheet
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PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel
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REINFORCEMENT FOR CONCRETE—Triangle Wire Mesh
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ROPE—Wire for Mine Hoists, Derricks, Cranes, etc.
SCREW SPIKES
SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
SHAFTING
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SHEET BARS
SHEETS—"Applo" Brand, Plain, Galvanized, Corrugated, Black
SKELP
SLABS
SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
SWITCHS—Switch Stands
TANK PLATES
TERNE PLATES
TIN MILL PRODTCTS
TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
TOOL STEEL
TOWERS—Steel
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as Lloyd George and De Valeria hold meetings on Irish problem.

July 18. U. S. conveys ideas on scope of opposed disarmament of Far Eastern Conference to Japan.

July 19. Paris dispatch says France is willing to cooperate with Great Britain in Silesia.——Chinese Legation in London corrects misstatements regarding China in British press.

July 20. Paris report says situation in Silesia is increasing in danger.——De Valeria asks for liberty for Ireland in her government.——League of Nations Disarmament Board begin sessions in Paris.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor.*"

Oil Mills in Tientsin.—The refined oil industry in North China is on the increase, eight mills now being in operation in the city of Tientsin. Four are of Japanese ownership, three of Chinese and one of Italian, the latter being established as the city's first mill. The Italian mill has a daily output of 6,000 catties of peanut, linseed and castor oils, and recently has increased its capitalization from $100,000 to $200,000. Its product, which is pressed by both the hot and cold process, is for export exclusively. The Sino-Japanese Oil Mill was originally started by a group of Chinese and was eventually sold out to Japanese interests. It has a plant valued at $100,000, which has a capacity for a day of twenty-one hours of 7,000 catties of peanut oil. The Peiyang Oil Mill is a pure Chinese concern with $60,000 capital. The Hsin Nun Oil Mill has a capitalization of $200,000 and is using the American method of extracting the oil. The Chun Wah Oil Mill specializes in cotton seed oil and has a daily capacity of 4,000 catties.

China Tea for Russia.—A representative of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita is said to be in China empowered to place orders for tea totalling $2,000,000. An export corporation to take care of the reviving Russian market is reported to be in the process of formation among the principal Chinese tea merchants. Previous to the war Russia was the largest buyer of China tea, the annual trade between the two countries in this commondity averaging $30,000,000.

Wusih Cement Works.—A capitalization of $2,500,000 is being raised to erect and operate a cement plant in Wusih, one of the largest industrial centers of China. The plant is to occupy 500 mow of land and is to be equipped with modern machinery. The company will take its name from the source of the raw material, Tai Hu Lake, and will be known as the Tai Hu Cement Manufacturing Co.

Weishen Electric Plant.—Weishen, one of the larger commercial centers of the province of Shantung, will soon have a modern electric light and power plant. The completion of the Weishen-Chefoo high-

way and the resulting influx of business has necessitated the move.

Pao Yuan Paper Mill.—Paper milling is a profitable undertaking in China. Since the boycott the two mills of Shanghai have been doing an exceptionally good business, one mill, the Lung Chang plant, is reported as having made a profit of several million dollars within a few years. The Pao Yuan Mill was originally a Japanese concern. The boycott ruined the possibilities of this mill forcing a sale to Chinese interests. Since that time the Chinese company has been making a large profit.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Recent development have been such as to serve to check the declining tendency of the market, and promise to occasion a steadier and perhaps a higher market in the future. Climatic conditions in the Cotton Belt are the most important market influence for the time being, therefore it would be hazardous to attempt any predictions as to the course of prices in the near future; the chances for success seem to lie in judicious of operations on either side of the market, based on daily developments.

Business during the week was purely speculative at the exchanges and was engineered chiefly by the holders of Tungchow cotton; the prices of which were bolstered up on every possible occasion. The stocks in all the warehouses amount to about 30,000 bales of heavily watered and deteriorating cotton which is being withheld from the market for the purpose of exploitation. The holders of this cotton have been circulating wrong reports about the spinning qualities of the American grades in an attempt to check the popularity of the American grades on this market and their purpose in so doing is to be able to demand a higher price for the cotton they are holding back at the present time.

Speculative interest being the cause of the inherent strength of our market, it should be remembered that the effect of bullish influences may cause uncalled-for heavy losses amongst those who were attracted by the "Bubble" in the recently inaugurated speculative institutions called "Exchanges."

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, July 10:—Cotton has made rapid progress since we wrote last; warm weather with frequent showers has forced a rapid growth. The fields that have been worked look green and luxuriant.

Yangtsze Provinces, July 7:—Weather continues ideal throughout this section and the crop continues to make good progress. The conditions in the low lands is not so good. Reports from the bill country along the Valley are most flattering.

Chekiang Province, July 8:—The weather continues favorable, we have had beneficial rains, the fields are practically clear of grass, and the crop has been

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making excellent progress. The plant has improved considerably and while in some section it is small and weak, in most cases it is green and healthy and fruiting well.

Shensi Province, June 30:—Weather continues very favorable. The outlook is for half a crop, sorry having to report that the remaining half is under poppy cultivation.

Honan Province, June 30:—The heavy rains have caused the uplands to be badly washed away, which has necessitated 40 percent of the crop to the replanted. The low lands or bottoms were entirely lost by the floods.

Shansi Province, June 27:—The weather has continued clear and warm during the past week and the crop is generally clean in the uplands.

Chihli Province, July 6:—We consider present conditions 100 percent and the promise of the crop satisfactory.

Shantung Province, July 5:—The outlook for cotton is good in so far where there has been no overflows.

Yarn.—There has been another sharp upturn, and only a slight reaction from the highest price has taken place. Mills have sold well ahead so that there is a good demand for yarn on any easy spot. It still seems advisable to buy on any slight decline. Deliveries continue to be very good indeed.

Liverpool, July 14, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot	8.24	Pence
" " " July	8.47	"
" " " October	8.74	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 14, 1921.

New York Market:—

October	12.85	Cents
December	13.28	"
March	13.52	"
Spot	12.45	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 14, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps. 346	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	" 285	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	" 336	"	"

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf	Tls.	28.00
Shanghai	"	26.50
" M-ginned,	"	27.00
Taichong	"	27.50

Tone of the Market:—*Firm.*

American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, July 14, 1921:

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	90.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	98.30
American Tel. and Tel. Con.		6's	1925	97½
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	104½
New York City		4½%	1965	89
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common				12⅛
Pacific Development Corp. Stock				9⅛

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: With the exception of clearance of Tussah Stocks the local Market has remained very quiet. During the week the following business was reported:

10 B/s	Meinchow Steam Filature	Dragon & Phoenix		No. 1 Tls.	920
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Cloud & Crane		1 ,,	880
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Horse		1 ,,	920
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Rising Sun		1 ,,	920
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer		1 ,,	920
10 ,,	Tsatlees Filature	Pegasus		1-2 ,,	950
10 ,,	Meinyang	S. C.	1-2-3	505/485/465	
40 ,,	,,	S. T.	1-2	510/490	
10 ,,	China Steam Filature	C. Y. C.	20/22	No. 2 Tls.	1010
5 ,,	,, ,, ,,	T. L. Dragon	16/18	No. 2 ,,	1005
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Stork	13/15	X-1 ,,	975
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Triton	20/22	X-1 ,,	1100
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Lion Globe	13/15	X-1 ,,	1000
17 ,,	Tussah Filature	Black Pagoda		1-2 ,,	535
13 ,,	,, ,,	Sun Pagoda		1-2 ,,	535
13 ,,	,, ,,	White Double Elephant		1-2 ,,	535
13 ,,	,, ,,	Gold & Silver Bell		1-2 ,,	535
13 ,,	,, ,,	Geo. Washington		1-2 ,,	535
43 ,,	,, ,,	Double Dragon		1-2 ,,	540
23 ,,	,, ,,	Chefoo Hill		1-2 ,,	540
18 ,,	,, ,,	Mowtan Peony		1-2 ,,	540
10 ,,	,, ,,	Panama Canal		1-2 ,,	540
10 ,,	,, ,,	Gold Bat		1-2 ,,	540
10 ,,	,, ,,	Camel		1-2 ,,	540
10 ,,	,, ,,	Two Dogs		1-2 ,,	540
10 ,,	,, ,,	Double Deer		1-2 ,,	440
20 ,,	,, ,,	Sun Flower		1-2 ,,	550
20 ,,	,, ,,	Double Magpie		1-2 ,,	550
20 ,,	,, ,,	Double Dragon		1-2 ,,	550
10 ,,	,, ,,	Apricot Flower		1-2 ,,	550
20 ,,	,, ,,	Double Dragon		1-2 ,,	560
10 ,,	,, ,,	Victory		1-2 ,,	560
20 ,,	,, ,,	Apricot Flower		1-2 ,,	560

Yokohama: Market is reported quiet with very little doing.

The Conditioned Weight of Raw Silk

It is said that the conditioned weight of raw silk as the basis of transactions is a question of long standing in the export market in Yokohama, as the present method has proved injurious to the quality. The improvement was earnestly desired by the American Silk Mission visiting Japan in 1920, to realize this, however, the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House will have to be extended. Its extension was asked for to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by our silk men in 1920, and its necessity was recognized officially. Yet the extension work of the the silk conditioning house has not been set about as yet for financial reasons. It it understood that the Central Association of Silkmen's Guilds is to memorialize the government again on the question, urging the prompt extension of the silk conditioning house for the above purpose. The cost of extension is estimated at 1,000,000 yen. It is hoped that when the international conditioned weight is adopted, the quality of export silk will be much improved.

Shipments.

Season 1920-1921	(July 1 — June 30)	181,000	Bales
,, 1919-1920	(,,)	253,000	,,
,, 1918-1919	(,,)	244,000	,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 20th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 37⅝d. is ⅛d. higher than last week. China has stopped buying and from recent advices the market appears to be neglected. In our exchange Market the demand for cash continued and our rate for T/T on London went to 3/8d. but followed the reaction in Silver to 3/7½d. at which we close firm for July/August delivery but weak forward, with very little business passing.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 28,980,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,105,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 26,030,000 an increase of $ 400,000.

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 47,721,000, as against Tls. 51,082,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for June	Thurs. July 14	Friday July 15	Sat. July 16	Mon. July 18	Tuesday July 19	Wed. July 20
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.020	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/7	3/7½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/7¾	3/7¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/7½	3/8
T/T India	258.980	286	286	288½	288½	283	283
T/T France	782.600	860	860	860	860	850	830
T/T N. Y.	63.160	67	67	66½	66½	65¼	65¼
T/T H'kong	75.660	74	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
T/T Japan	74.910	71½	72	72	72	73	73½
T/T Batavia	196.140	215	215	215½	215½	213½	212½
T/T Straits	69.920	63½	63½	63½	63½	64½	62½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/7.020	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/10½	3/10½
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11	3/10
4m/s ,, D/P	3/8.270	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	3/11¾	3/11½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	882.600	960	960	960	960	950	935
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.160	74	74	73½	73½	72¼	74¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74⅜	75⅜	74¼	74¼	73	74¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 14	July 15	July 16	July 18	July 19	July 20
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
	G. $ 60⅜	G. $ 60⅜	G. $ 60½	G. $ 60½	G. $ 59⅜	G. $ 59½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 344.70	Tls. 343.90	Tls. 346.50	Tls. 349.40	Tls. 351.00	Tls. 351.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.125	72.125	71.975	72.9625	71.9	71.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		6 %	
Bank of France rate of discount		7 %	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	5¼%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	5¼%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5⅜%	

London on Paris	T/T	46.37	
London on Germany	T/T	277	
New York on London	T/T	359¾	
Bombay on London	T/T	1/3 15/16	
Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/7⅜	
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/7 15/16	

New Books and Publications

Getting Acquainted With France

Great Men and Great Days by Stephane Lauzanne, editor of "Le Matin"; member of the French Mission to the United States. Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. Translated by John L. B. Williams. New York: D. Appleton and Company: 1921. Chinese-American Publishing Co. Shanghai.

M. LAUZANNE has a vivid style, strong feelings, and a patriotism as quick and as enthusiastic as that of any living Frenchman. He turns the light of his splendid literary skill upon one after the other of the men who have achieved fame in France in the last ten years and upon more than one Englishman and American who has had an important part to play in the events that have been of overwhelming importance to France. The reader comes to know something about Delcasse, Marshal Joffre, Poincare, Jusserard, French Ambassador to the United States, Clemenceau, and Millerand among the important Frenchmen of the day. He sees Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel House and Lloyd George through the eyes of this French editor and the lesson in comparative points of view is worth as much as is the author's introduction to the important figures of contemporary France.

M. Lauzanne is at his best when he is tellIng about Roosevelt. There is a quality about the great colonel that enabled him to get his feelings across to the other man, and his feelings were always those of the champion of good causes. M. Lauzanne is at anything but his best when he tells the world what he thinks of Woodrow Wilson. The reader gets the impression of a college professor gone mad, after M. Lauzanne has paid his respects to President Wilson for what he considers the greatest act of the President's career, his declaration of war with Germany. M. Lauzanne is entirely lacking in any sense of the shortcomings of his own people and their leaders, with the sole exception of Clemenceau. The failure at Paris does not seem to him an American attempt to get the Allies to act up to the very words that had been used to tell the world what they were after. It is the sad failure of a college professor who did not see things as they are. M. Lauzanne does not see that one of the difficulties between the United States and Europe today is that the American people agree with him. They too think that President Wilson should have taken a truer, by which they mean a more cynical view, of the France that M. Lauzanne loves. M. Lauzanne ought to see that and reflect with more philosophy upon the failure of Wilson at Paris.

M. Lauzanne's views upon foreign relations and upon the peace treaty may be illustrated by a quotation or two. The first quotation is from the same chapter on Woodrow Wilson and the reader will notice the things it does not mention, such as the secret agreements about Shantung, as well as the things it does. "In this one case the Peace Conference followed the brief, substantial and final practices of the old diplomacy. The Shantung peninsula, which had been taken from the Chinese by the Germans and taken in turn from the Germans by the Japanese, is to be restored by the latter to the Chinese at the proper time and place (1.) That is simple and clear. That hat been decided contrary to the wishes of Presidens Wilson, for he would have preferred some more ethereal solution. It has been decided at the express demand of France and England. It is one of those rare cases where the proper solution was made." If plain justice is "ethereal," the American cannot but wish that there had been greater evidence of a liking for a rarified atmosphere at Paris. M. Lauzanne deserves to be thanked for one thing. He does not repeat the Parisian myth about Presiden: Wilson's giving of the Shanghai rights to the Japanese.

The other quotation is this: "The great point for France and for all nations is that in matters of foreign policy, as well as in everything else, a nation's decision should be given independency and not falsified by needs not her own. Foreign intimidation should never influence the national soul and the national conscience." These are splendid words; they are Rooseveltian words. They seem to explain the difficulties of the Paris conference more completely then the analysis of Wilsonian motives. If we add that no nation can live to itself alone we have the irreconcilabilities from which a real League of Nations must be made. Human nature had much to do with the troubles of all of us at Paris.

M. Lauzanne is a friend of America and one who is telling the French people about Americans. There cannot be too many like him. Even when we disagree with him it must be with a sense of gratitude to him for helping us get acquainted. He is helping on the good work that Ambassador Jusserand knows so well how to do. I do not believe that he desires any greater compliment upon his book than this.

C. F. R.

St. John's University

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SHANGHAI

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, July 5, to July 9, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.47 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Surga, from U. S. A., June 13.

Typewriters	Pcs.	5
Woolen Serges	Yds.	725
Brass Rods	Pls.	8
,, Sheets	,,	14
Copper Sheets	,,	9
,, Wire	,,	90
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	,,	184
Bars	,,	12
Tubes	,,	27
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,308
Spring Steel	,,	1
Emery Powder	,,	18
Glue, Cow	,,	840
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	11
Paper, Writing	,,	119
,, Unclassed	,,	36
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixuure	,,	2
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,670
Cigars	Mille	50
Cigarettes	,,	50
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	235
Shoes	Pairs	348
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	37 385

S. S. Hague Maru, June 29.

To Derby.		
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Other Ports...Bls. 50	Pls.	151.49
Silk Waste:		
Shanghai...Bls. 17	,,	51.29
Other Ports...Bls. 159	,,	507.35
To New York.		
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	702
Antimony Regulus	,,	2,525
Bristles	,,	247
Camphor	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	871
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	528
Feathers, Duck	,,	18
Hair, Human	,,	99
Hides, Buffalo	,,	566
,, Cow	,,	312
Oil, Wood	,,	8,043
Carpets	Pcs	156
Skins, Doe	,,	8,475
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	33,906
,, Weasel	,,	10,000
To San Francisco.		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	84
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	15
To South Manchester.		
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Other Ports...Bls. 50	Pls.	149.62
To South River.		
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Pls.	248.84

S. S. Nanking, June 29.

To Honolulu.		
Iron, Pig	Pls.	1,260
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	15.46
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Books, Printed	,,	14
Rugs	Pcs.	16
To Baltimore.		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	17
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature;		
Wild other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	40.31
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 325	,,	322.25
,, other Ports..Bls. 36	,,	35.59
Yellow, Hankow...." 20	,,	20.51
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 20	,,	20.30
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 205	,,	206.00
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	9.16
Canned Meats	Doz.	112
Musk	Taels	342
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 2	Pls.	2
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10

S. S. Katori, June 25.

To Seattle.		
Silk Pongees, Hounan	Pls.	34.80
Tea, Black, Honan	,,	10
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	41
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	40
Oil, Wood	,,	3,359
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	40,000

S. S. West Carmona, June 29.

To Los Angeles.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	28
,, other Ports	,,	5
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	6
Oil, Wood	,,	284
Rugs	Pcs.	8
To New York.		
Bristles	Pls.	163
Straw Braid, White	,,	106
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,593
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	33,140
Carpets	,,	25

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17-437

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY, MARSHAL William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 15, 1921, Cause. No. 1416, In re Wilbur Charle Hooker's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.

" 15, " " " 1197, In re George W. Saylea' Will; on application for leave to distribute.

" 18, " " " 363, Meade v. Grant; on plaintiff's motion for bill of particulars.

" 18, " " " 1372, Gibbons v. American Trading Co.; on motion to dismiss.

" 18, " " " 1133, Phoo Chin Woh v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to dismiss.

" 18, " " " 970, In re E. W. K. Gifford's Estate; on application for leave to pay claims.

" 18, " " " 1369, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Co.; on demurrer to petition.

" 19, " " " 1408, Eisler v. Garry; on motion to dismiss.

" 19, " " " 1419, Liang Shu v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to dismiss.

" 18, " " " 1196, Bernard et al v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Co.; continued at plaintiff's request.

SERGE IVANOVITCH DOKOUTCHAEFF, PLAINTIFF, v. CHINA & MONGOLIA EXPORT CO., DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 935; decided May 3, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

PARTIES: INTERVENTION, as a matter of right, may be claimed only before trial but the Court is required to bring in other parties "when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had" otherwise and authorized to substitute "another party for a plaintiff whose right to maintain the action is uncertain."

Fleming, Davies & Bryan for the demurrer.

P. H. B. Kent, Esq. for the party desiring to intervene.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On September 19, 1919 the "Russian Ministry of Food & Supplies" entered into a written contract (Exhibit A) with the defendant by which it undertook

> "to supply the Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies with Fifty Thousand (50,000) sheep pelt coats, covered with khaki drill."

Subsequently a petition alleging the non-performance of said contract was filed by the present plaintiff alleging that he is "the lawful agent, attorney and liquidator of the Ministry of Food Supplies of the Russian Government." This averment was expressly denied in the answer, defendant further alleging

> "that the Russian Government one-time represented by the plaintiff no longer existed at the time when the petition was filed, that its Ministry of Food and Supplies has been dissolved and that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue for and on behalf of any Government or Ministry."

Defendant's contention (and this afforded the principal issue at the trial) was that plaintiff represented the so-called "Koltchak Government" which was already defunct at the time of the trial and which, we must take judicial notice, has been further obliterated by subsequent events.

After the trial, but before the case could, on account of other business, be taken up for disposition, a petition was filed by one Alexis F. Agareff, claiming to represent "the Provisional Russian Government of the Far East (Primorskaia Zemskaia Uprava) which was alleged to be "the successor of the former so-called Omsk or Koltchak Government" and asking leave to intervene. To this petition plaintiff presented a demurrer for insufficiency and on the further ground that the petition was out of time. A brief was filed in support of this demurrer and subsequently the party desiring to intervene also presented a brief; but this was never brought to our attention by the party then in charge of the Clerk's office and in fact the actual date of its filing does not appear. Meanwhile it was reported that the original parties to the cause were negotiating toward a settlement but as nothing developed from this the files were called for and the brief in question discovered.

We cannot agree with plaintiff's counsel in their contention that the petition for leave to intervene "is in effect a bill of interpleader" for it bears no resemblance to that remedy as in vogue in this jurisdiction. [1] And while intervention, *as a matter of right*, is

1. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, sec, 56.

(Before the Commissioner)

July 13, 1921, Cause No. 1421, U. S. v. Gaynor; testimony taken of Hyde, Choo and defendant.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1422, U. S. v. Gunther; testimony taken of Siau, Kwo Miller, Lurton and defendant.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1423, U. S. v. Willis; testimony taken of Zanella and Gibson; adjourned until July 20.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1423, U. S. v. Willis; testimony taken of defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

July 15, 1921, Cause No. 1416, In re Wilbur Charles Hooker's Will; order for probate and letters testamentary.

„ 15, „ „ „ 1197, In re George W. Sayles' Will; order barring claims and for distribution.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1363, Meade v. Grant; order requiring defendant to furnish bill of particulars.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1372, Gibbons v. American Trading Co.; order of dismissal.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1133, Phoo Chin Woh v. Asia Banking Corporation; order of dismissal.

„ 19, „ „ „ 970, In re E. W. K. Gifford's Estate; order authorizing payment of claims *pro rata*.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1408, Eisler v. Gairy; order of dismissal.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1419, Liang Shu v. Asia Banking Corporation; order of dismissal.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1369, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corp; order on demurrer.

available only "before trial" [2] the Court is expressly required to being in other parties "when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without" them. [3] Moreover "substitution of another party for a plaintiff whose right to maintain the action is *uncertain* or non-existent may be made by leave of Court." [4] Itis clear therefore that the delay in intervention does not preclude the Court from admitting other parties where the situation seems to require it.

And such is the situation which has developed as regards the case at bar. Here is a contract, made not with an individual but with the "Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies." We must take judicial notice of the fact that since the said contract was made there have been several successive Russian governments of that portion of the former Imperial territory nearest this jurisdiction. Plaintiff indeed claims to represent this "Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies" but now comes another party claiming a power-of-attorney from the same ministry of the Government succeeding that with which the contract was made. Ought we to refuse him the opportunity to establish his claim merely because he failed to seek it "before trial" of which he states under oath he was not aware? In view of the numerous, far reaching political changes which have occurred in recent months both in and as regards Russia, including the withdrawal of recognition of Russian representation in

2. Id. sec. 57.
3. Id. sec. 53.
4. Id. sec. 64.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 20th day of July 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—IK. 399/408 410/12 418/20 657/664.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, July 11, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANNE HALL STARRETT, Deceased. | Cause No. 1417 Special Proceeding No. 405 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Anne Hall Starrett, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Chengtu, China, on or before January 16th, 1922 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

OSCAR G. STARRETT,
Administrator,
Chengtu, Szechuen

Chengtu China, July 15th, 1921.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re MARIANO MUYOT'S ESTATE Deceased. | Cause No. 1409 Special Proceeding No. 402 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mariano Muyot, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before January 10, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. E. LURTON,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai

Shanghai, China, July 9, 1921.

(By the Commissioner)

July 13, 1921, Cause No. 1421, U. S. v. Gaynor; held for trial.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1422, U. S. v. Gunther; dismissal.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1423, U. S. v. Willis; defendant to pay costs.

Assignments for Hearing

July 25. 3 P. M., Cause No. 1196, Bernard et al. v. Mae Pherson, Fenstamaker, White House Co.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1426, U. S. v Gaynor.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 13, 1921, Cause No. 1197, In re Geo. W. Sayles Will; copy of will.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 130, In re Henry Ollerdessen's Will; letters testamentary.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, , Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Hua Sheng Trading Co.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1260, In re Emma I. Upcraft's Will; deposition.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1369, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation; withdrawal of Fleming Davies & Bryan's appearance.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1398-1399, U. S. vs. Sheehan & Duskin; Marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1363, Meade vs. Grant; application & notice of motion for bill of particulars.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1416, In re Wilbur C. Hooker's Will; oath; letters.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1425, U. S. vs. Gunther; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1369, Hsien New World et al. vs. Tobacco Products Corp.; stipulation.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1423, U. S. vs. Willis; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corp. vs. U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. et al; motion

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1133, Poo Chin Wah vs. Asia Banking Corp.; motion to dismiss.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1260, In re Emma I. Upcraft Will; deposition.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1372, Gibbons vs. American Trading Co.; motion to dismiss.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 970, In re E. W. K. Gifford's Estate; application for leave to pay claims

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1373, In re Emma Fuller's Will; inventory.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1388, Weil vs. Wright; demurrer.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1419, Liang Shu vs. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to dismiss.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1408, Eisler vs. Garry; motion to dismiss.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1266, In re Emma I. Upcraft's Will; oath; letters of administration.

China, we feel that it would be a serious mistake to deny such opportunity. This action involves a large amount of money—the prayer is for over Mexican $312,000. Surely nothing should be left undone to see that this sum or anything approaching it is conserved for the party actually and legally entitled thereto. Surely also the defendant should not be exposed to the danger of paying the wrong party. Indeed the denial of intervention in a proper case has been held reversible error by the court of appeals.[5]

In view of the extremely complicated situation with which this case is inseparably connected the only prudent course appears to be to allow the party seeking intervention to file his petition, setting forth his claims, giving both of the present parties the right to answer and, when this right has been exercised, fixing a date when further evidence may be taken under the new pleading.

The demurrer is accordingly overruled and the said Alexis F. Agareff is given ten days from the receipt by his counsel of notice of this order, to file his petition under oath serving a copy thereof upon both plaintiff and defendant who will be allowed the usual time to answer the same.

5. Cathay Trust, Ltd, v. Brooks 1. Extraterritorial Cases, 356, reversing judgment of Thayer J., Id., 220,225.

July 19, 1921, Cause No. 1424, U. S. vs. Devault; complaint.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 699-753, In re John & Amy Bell's Estate; stipulation.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1425, U. S. vs. Jack R. Harvey; complaint.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, Articles of Incorporation of 'Frank F. Bowe & Co., Inc."

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corporation vs. Pacific Mail S. S. et al; notice of motion.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1355, Universal Leal Tobacco vs. Barber S. S. Lines; notice of motion.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1351, The Nanyang Brothers Co. vs. Green Star S. S. Corp.; notice of motion.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1426, U. S. vs. Gaynor; information.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 662, In re George Feurbach; receipt.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA INVEEN UPCRAFT
Deceased.

Cause No. 1260
Estate No. 365
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 23, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY D. STAFFORD
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.